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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Boat Races

IT was a young red-faced man, sartorially impeccable in a white linen suit, suede shoes, a brown trilby and wearing the old school tie who made such an incongruous figure at the Dragon Boat races at the Chung Sing Benevolent Society's swimming pavilion on Saturday. The same figure can be seen at any Henley regatta dressed in the pink blazer and cap of Leander or the equally distinctive colours of the Eton or Radley boat clubs. Amidst an ovation of burst ing, smoking fire crackers and hysterically shouting Chinese youths standing waist-deep in water—an un inhibited "hellzapoppin" atmosphere—240 sweating paddlers fiercely churned their six trim dragon boats through the muddy 400 yards course to the winning post. We are happy to report that despite the wild enthusiasm of the Chinese spectators the young red-faced man did not forget himself. He acclaimed the winners in the inimitable way of an English gentleman by gently clapping his hands. "Oh, well rowed, Luen Yip Tong," he called to the winners as, at Henley, he might have called to a Magdalen or Corpus four, a Radley or Leander eight. "Hard luck, Aberdeen Kailong. Good show, Hop Chung Tong," he was reminded of the poet, "that there in some corner of a foreign field there is forever England."

IT is true that there is a startling difference between his Henleys, his Boat Races and the Dragon Boat races. And English racing eight races, as a rule, from 28 to 34 strokes a minute at the start. The Dragon Boat's 60 fell immediately into a rhythmic, almost mechanical 240 strokes a minute which they maintained to the end. It is true Oxford, Cambridge and Leander do not carry comforters or drum hangers amidst but it is an innovation Cambridge might well consider if it hopes to take the honours from its old rival at next year's boat race. The Kennedy Town swimming pavilion is, we admit, a far-cry from Henley's green banks and the bottles of orange squash and beer, a poor substitute for the Lyons' tea tents. Henley, too, is more than a day of boat racing. It is a fashion parade which emulates the most famous of Dior's spring shows in Paris.

YET for all these sharp contrasts there is an affinity between the Chinese and the British contests which, we felt, even the young Englishman did not miss. Their origins are entirely different—one, so legend goes, commemorates the unfortunate drowning of a beloved Chinese scholar-statesman no less than 22 centuries ago, whereas the clash of the blues, and probably all competitive rowing, began as a lark early in the last century when college crews from the two universities engaged in friendly races after rumbustious picnic parties on the Thames. The bond between the three events, however, is that in each case the contestants vie for no pecuniary gains but merely the honour of being "first" past the winning post in a contest of skill, strength, and stamina with the emphasis on that most ennobling virtue of sport—the team spirit. And in this respect these contests represent the last refuge of non-commercialised sport in the world today. Was it this, we wondered, that prompted the young English observer to call to the winner: "Well rowed," and to the losers, "Hard luck," and "Good show"?

5-POWER MILITARY TALKS

Defence Of SE Asia Discussed COMMITMENTS REVIEWED

Washington, June 6.

The United States has given the military leaders of Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand conditional estimates of the forces it could use in emergency defence of Southeast Asia, sources close to the five-power military talks here said today.

It was understood France was pressing for some assurances that United States air power would be available for the defence of Indo-China if the Chinese Communists sent their war planes into the battle, as they did in Korea.

Though strictest secrecy was being maintained on the details of the military discussions which began on Thursday, officials said it would be "a fair assumption" that possible use of American air power under certain circumstances was being considered.

The talks, which are described as exploratory, involve an assessment by the five participants of the available forces each could contribute to meet various contingencies in the Southeast Asia region.

But the military men are barred from making any specific commitments at this time while the political negotiations for peaceful Indo-China and Korean settlements are continuing at Geneva.

In reviewing each of the five nations' military capabilities for Southeast Asian defence, the Washington conference is undoubtedly taking into account existing commitments in various parts of the world, which clearly put a great strain on the availability of additional manpower.

Many Republican and Democrat members of Congress, as well as a number of influential newspapers, reject the idea that air and sea power alone would be sufficient for a successful intervention in Indo-China if that became necessary.

They believe, with the support of some military authorities, that between five and ten divisions of United States ground troops might be required if this country entered the conflict.

But the United States is now in the process of cutting down its army manpower from 20 to 17 divisions, in compliance with the directives under the "New Look" defence programme.

Army spokesmen have made it plain that a second "New Look" would be required if additional divisions are to be found for Southeast Asia, either for intervention in Indo-China or for commitment to the proposed ten-nation Southeast Asian defence alliance which was expected here to follow any failure of the Geneva conference.

FULLY COMMITTED
Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who represents Britain in the five-power talks, is understood to have pointed out that Britain at present has all her army divisions committed to service abroad.

There are four British divisions in Germany committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, two in Kenya, one in Malaya, two in the Middle East, another split between Austria, Malta, Cyprus and British Guiana, and a heavy commitment in the Commonwealth division in Korea.

As there are no divisions permanently stationed in Britain itself, it would appear that any participation in a new Asian defence would entail a drastic reshuffling of existing forces.

As far as France is concerned, her military representative at the talks can point out that ten light French divisions are already committed to Indo-China, with more troops on the way, another three are in North Africa, and about 14 are committed to European defence under the North Atlantic Pact.

France would, therefore, find it difficult to greatly enlarge her manpower in Asia unless there was a change in the French law which prevents conscripts being sent on foreign service. Her soldiers abroad are professionals.

The five-power military leaders plan to resume their deliberations on Tuesday. Meanwhile, Senator William Knowland, the Republican leader in the Senate, has warned that time is running out in Asia and that if the Allies did not force some kind of a showdown with the Communists in Indo-China within 30 days, all Asia could fall.

The Senator, a strong supporter of the Chinese Nationalist regime on Formosa, is an authority on the Far East and his views carry considerable weight in President Eisenhower's administration.

PRESS COMMENT
The influential Washington Post said today that the presence of Field Marshal Sir John Harding at the Washington talks indicated that Britain attached some importance to them.

The group could make useful plans as to the strategic possibilities of holding the Tonkin Delta in Indo-China, of partitioning Vietnam or a stand in Southern Vietnam, it said.

But it added: "The representatives are here as advisers to their individual governments rather than as a body to plan formal collective action. There remains the formidable problem of quick collective action, under broad auspices, if the proposals at Geneva should remain unacceptable or there should be no possibility of an Indo-China settlement at all."

"If it would be more reassuring, respecting the concerns of the free world, if definite courses of action were considered simultaneously with the negotiations at Geneva,"—Reuter.

At Chelsea Flower Show



A gay picture of Princess Margaret when she accompanied her mother to a private viewing of the famous Chelsea Flower Show last week.—London Express.

Row Over Increase In MPs' Salaries

London, June 6.

Sir Winston Churchill spent some of his Whitstide holiday week-end in the country wondering how to end a row over Parliamentary salaries that has ranged most of his own House of Commons supporters against him.

The Prime Minister feels it a point of honour to implement a recent free vote of the House of Commons by 280 to 166 that members' annual pay be increased from £1,000 to £1,500 a year.

Only about 30 Government supporters voted in favour of the rise. Nine-tenths of Parliamentary Conservatives are against it.

They fear the Labour opposition—which backed the increase—will nevertheless use it as a stick with which to beat them, reminding electors that though the Government recently refused budget relief—even to old age pensioners—it has allowed the pay rise to go through.

The issue has brought the Conservatives nearer to political hysteria than at any time since the war, with members openly rebuking the Prime Minister as "obstinate" and "wrong. One—paraphrasing Mr. Emanuel Chinn—renounced" Sir Winston Churchill to become an independent Conservative.

Some sections of the press, normally sympathetic to the Government, are saying the row may compel the Prime Minister to resign, but few politicians outside the squabble believe this.

BREATHING SPACE
The ten-day Whitstide recess, which started on Friday, has given the Government a breathing space before taking a final decision on the pay rise. It has also provided the opposition with a chance to exploit the "Churchill is going home" rumour. Mr. Emanuel Chinn, who was Defence Minister in the late Labour Government, in a weekend speech at Leeds alleged a "Tory intrigue" to speed the Prime Minister's departure.

According to quarters close to the Prime Minister, he is not nearly as excited as his followers over the pay issue, and most unlikely to be panicked by it into anything so dramatic as resignation.

DEPORTATION ORDERED
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, June 7.
Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister, told a press conference last night Mr. Charles Taylor, British leader of an unofficial strike of firemen here, was being deported because of reports received on his activities before he came to Southern Rhodesia, not for his trade union work here.

The Government on Saturday night declared Mr. Taylor an undesirable immigrant and ordered his deportation under the Emergency Regulations.

Railway guards and engine drivers, at a meeting here yesterday, decided to strike in protest against the deportation.—Reuter.

GENEVA CONFERENCE LATEST

Big Three Back Colombo Powers As Armistice Commission

Geneva, June 7.

M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, is expected to tell his Soviet opposite number, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, here today (Monday) that France would accept the five "Colombo Powers" as candidates for an armistice commission in Indo-China.

French agreement to propose the Colombo nations—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia—came at the end of last week after a virtual deadlock had been reached in the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks on the issue.

The non-Communist nations had earlier rejected the suggestion of Russia, China and the Vietminh that the commission should comprise India, Pakistan, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Today M. Bidault is expected to tell Mr. Molotov that the membership of the Colombo nations now had the unanimous support of all Big Three Western Powers—Britain, France and the United States.

The Colombo Powers themselves have already indicated they are willing to serve on such a commission provided that they approve the terms of any settlement reached in Geneva. It is understood.

Conference circles here today doubted whether Mr. Molotov would indicate either way how the Communist Powers would view a formal Western proposal to invite the five Colombo nations.

CRITICAL DEBATE

Mr. Molotov has asked for a semi-public plenary session on Indo-China in the Palace of Nations tomorrow with the believed aim of influencing the critical Indo-China debate in the French National Assembly this week.

The debate will be returned simultaneously with the Indo-China session here.

M. Bidault is due to return to Paris tomorrow night to face the many hostile critics of his Indo-China policy. With the fate of the French Government in the balance, it is extremely unlikely that Mr. Molotov will do anything to help save it.

The French Minister's meeting with Mr. Molotov follows a talk on the Indo-China question he had here yesterday with Mr. V. Krishna Menon, India's permanent delegate at the United Nations, who is acting as an intermediary at the Asiatic conference.

The position of parallel talks on Korea was not clear early today.

Two meetings were possible: 1. A "strategy conference" of the non-Communist 16-nation Korean group.

2. A secret session of the full 18-nation conference.

The United Nations and Communist sides tentatively agreed that a secret session should be held this afternoon.

Several of the non-Communist delegations, however, now want to postpone the meeting, probably until Wednesday, to give them time to prepare an answer to the latest Communist proposals. This would be the major topic at any meeting today of the Korean group.

These plans, presented to the 13th plenary session of the Korea conference on Saturday, included a proposal that all Korean elections should be supervised by a commission similar to the present body supervising the Korean armistice.

Struggle On Verandah

A 23-year-old unemployed struggled with four women on the verandah of the third floor of 8, On Lan Street this morning as he endeavored to jump off the verandah.

As he neared the edge of the verandah the four women screamed and blew a police whistle and at the same time struggled with the young man pulling him away from the edge.

A crowd gathered below in On Lan Street and watched for five minutes as the five people swayed back and forth over the verandah. Suddenly the man's strength was spent and he quietened down.

Later the man was escorted to the Police Station.

This commission consists of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland. The United Nations side has already rejected this suggestion. But it has put them in an embarrassing position at a time when there is a growing feeling among them that the deadlocked talks should be broken off.—Reuter.

Forest Fire Endangers US "Atomic City"

Los Alamos, New Mexico, June 6.

Firefighters fought a wind-whipped forest fire to a standstill near here today and prevented it from sweeping through the nearby top-secret technical area of the "atomic city."

The fire cut a four-mile swath through the rich timberlands in the Santa Fe national forest on the slopes of the Jemez Mountains southeast of here and once threatened this town.

But Richard Elliott, chief information officer for the Atomic Energy Commission, said, "There's no danger now. We hope to bring it under control some time today."

Mr. Elliott denied reports that the fire had been controlled.

"We'd like to say that, but we don't know what the wind is going to do," he said. "A wind shift plus the efforts of some 700 firefighters turned

the flames back along a mile-long front late last night after they had spread to within four miles of the residential area of the Los Alamos AEC project.

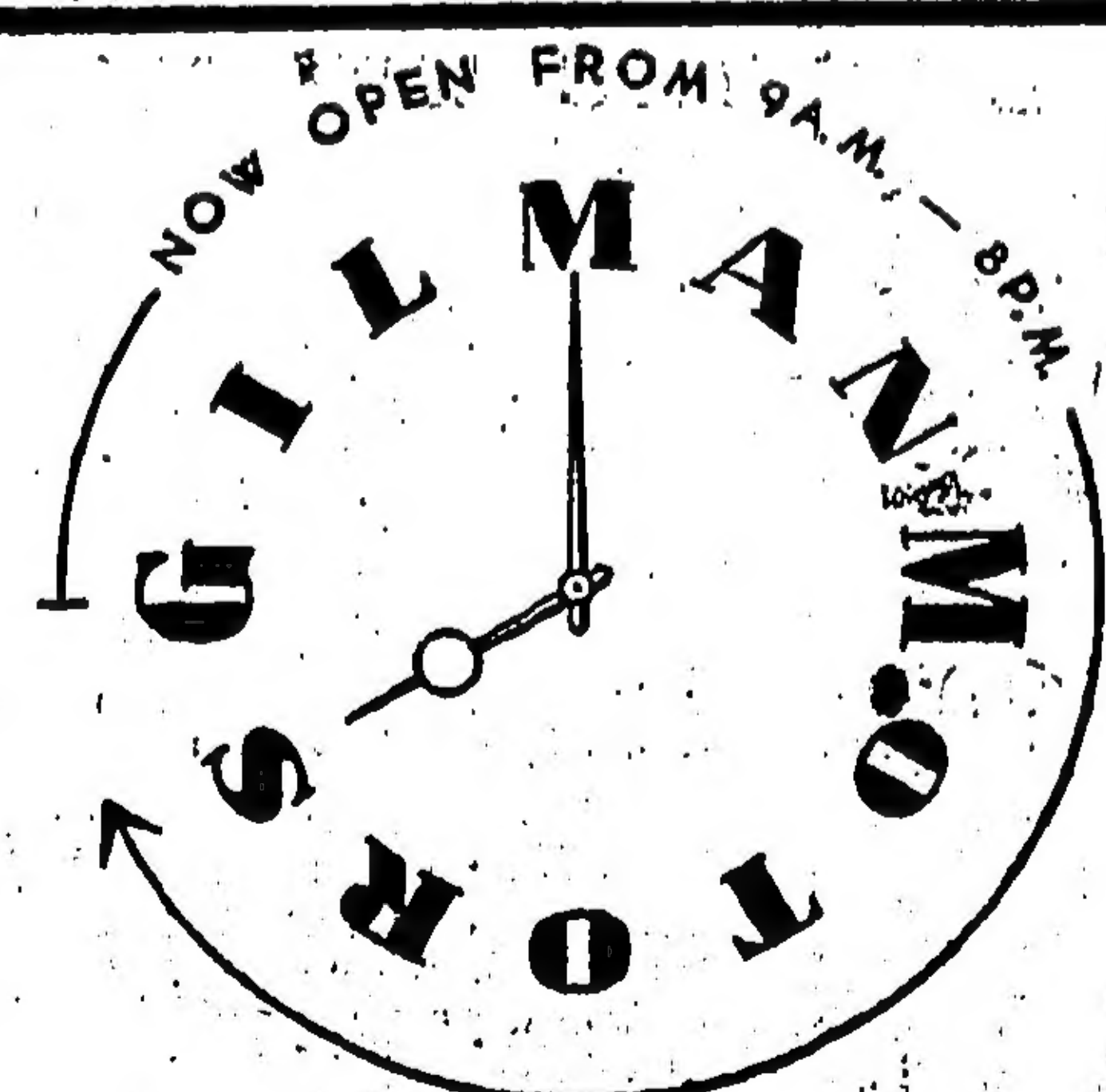
Despite the danger, Mr. Elliott said, no one fled down the one paved road leading off the mountain slope on which this town is located.

However, an AEC installation nearest the fire was evacuated last night as the roaring flames drew dangerously close.

Mr. Elliott said the fire "was more or less standing still."

Only three injuries were reported. Two volunteers were overcome by smoke, and another suffered slight burns.

United Press.



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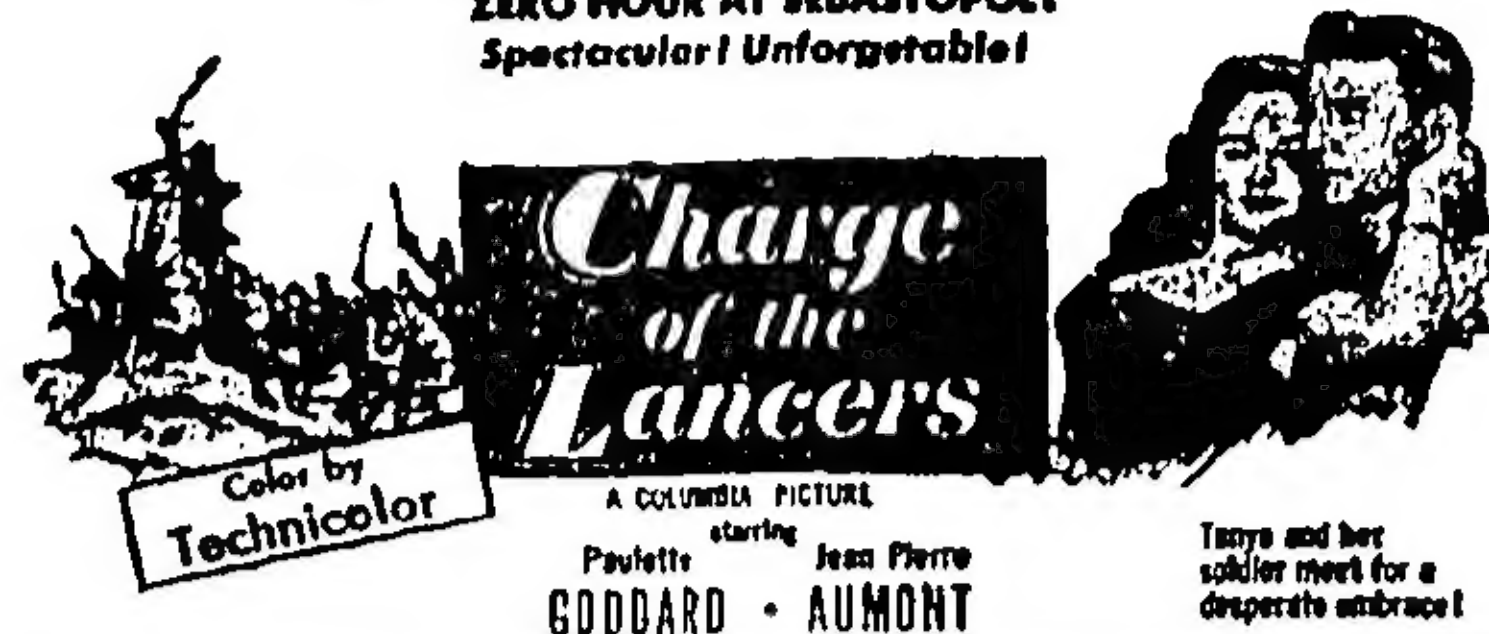
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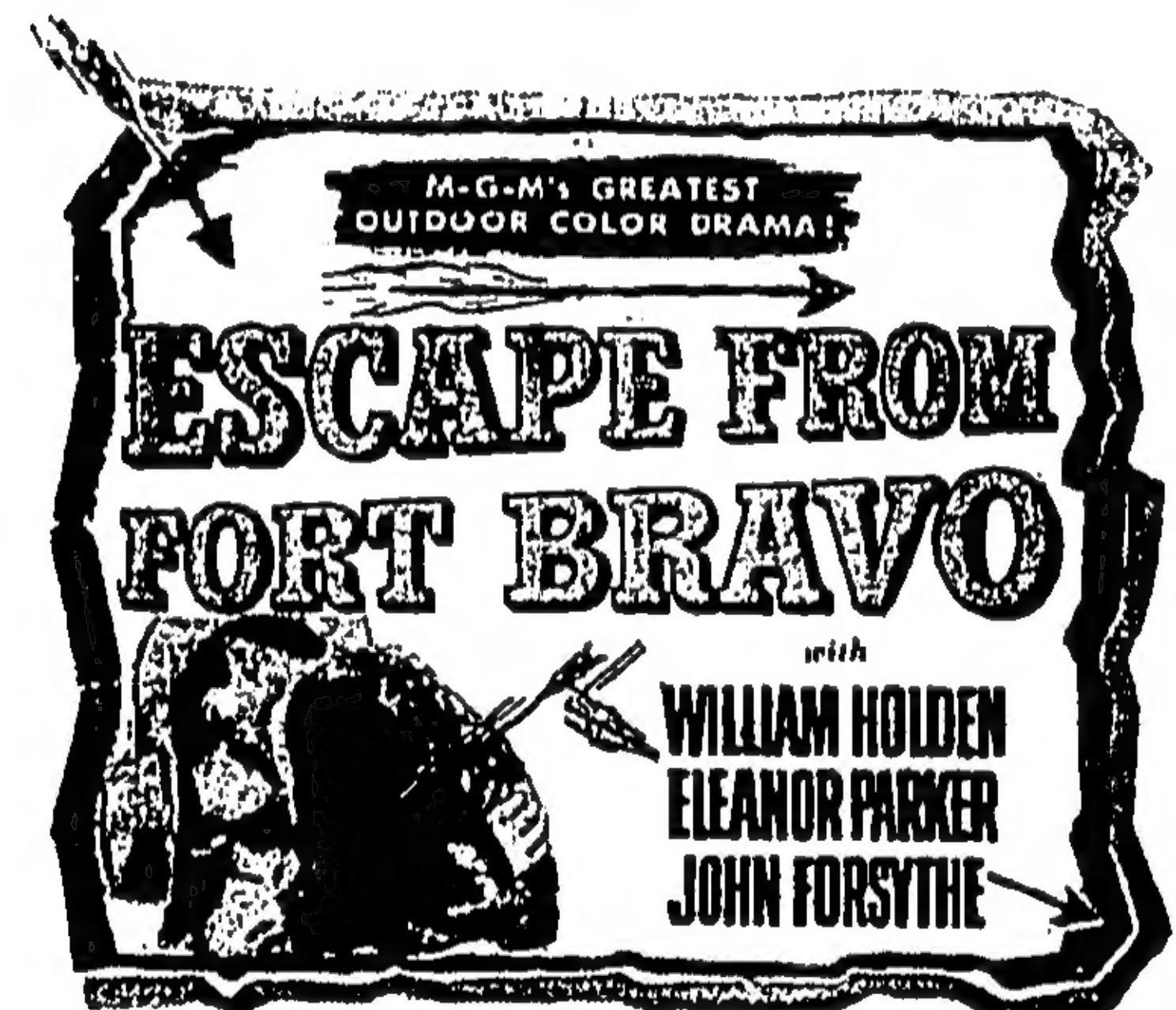
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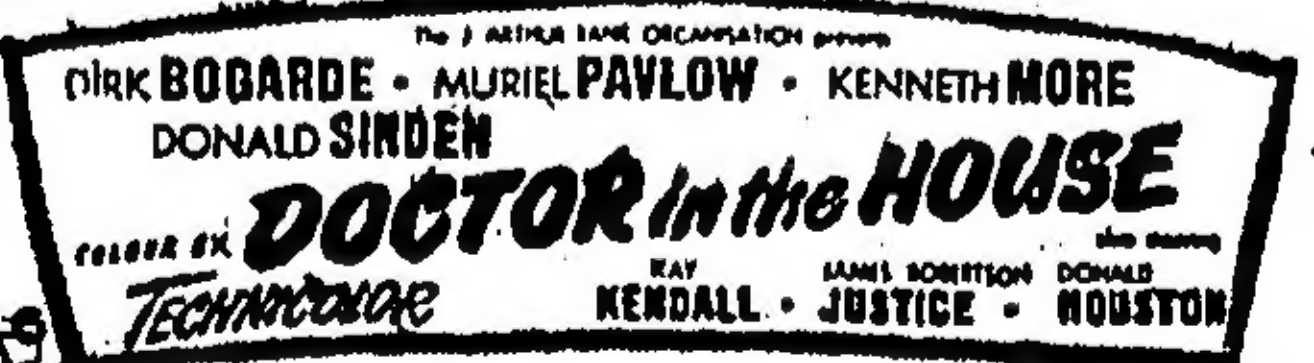
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Marshal Tito Ends Successful Visit To Greece

Belgrade, June 6.

President of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, stated on arrival at Djerdjevo, Greek-Yugoslav border station, today that the mission which he had just accomplished would be "of great importance to the stability of peace in this part of the world and will be a contribution to the reinforcement of peace in general."

He was making a statement on returning to Yugoslav territory after his visit to Greece.

He said he had been impressed by the friendship which "met us every stage," and saw in the Greek people

a true and faithful ally having the same ideal and objectives as the Yugoslav people who are ready to strengthen peace in this part of the world in order to be able to develop and work in peace against all external danger.

Strict Watch On Youths By E. Berlin Police

Berlin, June 6.

The Communists paraded 300,000 youths through the streets of East Berlin in disciplined ranks today but backed up their tight border controls with arrests to keep the young people from playing truant in the West.

For more than eight hours the youths paraded to the blare of bugles and the beat of drums along the main streets where youths fought Soviet tanks with stones only last June.

West Berlin police said seven who tried to get across to the West were arrested by Soviet Zone police. The tight controls cut the number of those getting across to only a trickle. Marchers ranging in age from six to 24 shouted in unison: "Ami (American) go home!" They cheered Communist leaders, shouted slogans, sang songs on command. They gave every sign of being responsive to Communist discipline.

The parade, highlight of a three-day youth rally that ends tomorrow, indicated that the Communists had regained the tight grip they held on East Germany before the June 17 riots last year.

The parade, held by coincidence on the 10th anniversary of the Western Allied D-Day landing in Normandy, gave a partial insight into the military build-up in East Germany.

687 PLAY TRUANT
Sailors paraded in the blue uniforms of the "Sea Police" and air-landing members of the para-military "Organisation for Sport and Technique" marched in paratroopers' khaki, jump suits. They marched with a display of gliders and open parachutes.

By early afternoon, only 687 youths had got through to the West in response to a Western invitation "to breathe the air of freedom for a few hours."

In the Eastern Zone loudspeakers urged the Communist youth to "prepare to fight for the glory and honour of the Fatherland" and "for the unity of Germany."

West Berlin police said the seven arrested were teenagers. Soviet Zone police picked them up at the Potsdamer Platz elevated station where the Soviet sector joins the American and British sections of the divided city.

Thousands of youths have been turned back during the last few days but this is the first report of arrests.—United Press.

Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said later that Marshal Tito had declared in a cable to Greek Premier Marshal Papagos that "the two nations' resolve to realise still closer co-operation with allied Turkey by creating a formal alliance was a significant contribution to the strengthening of the independence and security of our two countries."

When Marshal Tito left Athens on his return trip to Belgrade, he was accompanied by King Paul of Greece to the frontier town of Salonika in the cruiser "Helli." They received a great welcome from the population. During the day they took the salute at a march past of units of the Greek Army, and watched a display by units of the Greek Air Force.

Marshal Tito's special train crossed the Greek-Yugoslav border on its way to Belgrade and the Minister for Northern Greece, Andre Stratos, took his leave of the Yugoslav President at Idomeno on the Greek-Yugoslav frontier. Planes of the Greek Air Force escorted Marshal Tito's special train as far as the frontier.—France-Press.

TURKEY'S VIEW

New York, June 6.
Before leaving New York by an American naval aircraft for Athens today, the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, emphasised "the weakness of the free nations" before the "front of the aggressors who step by step have applied plans prepared well in advance."

Premier Menderes said that Turkey was convinced of the necessity to join other nations who believed in liberty.

"For that reason, Turkey would continue its policy of development up to the capabilities of the Balkan pact with Greece and Yugoslavia, transforming it into a true alliance, and also to extend the existing pact between Turkey and Pakistan," he said.

The Prime Minister said that Turkey was "fully convinced of the soundness of the U.S. foreign policy, whose manifestations have been witnessed in recent months and which may be summed up as a determination to put a stop to aggression at a certain specified point, to make it categorically clear."

This aggression will be met irrespective of its sources or disguise," he said.

Referring to his conversations with American officials, the Premier said that "complete agreement has been reached regarding the scale of military aid to be extended to Turkey and that useful and constructive results have been derived on the subject of economic aid in support of the military programme."—France-Press.



His Holiness The Pope at the Vatican recently, when he presided over the Consistory of Bishops for the next Canonisation.—Express Photo.

Indonesia To Sign Non-Aggression Pact With Red China?

Djakarta, June 6.

Indonesian diplomats moved today to calm American concern over the proposed non-aggression pact between Indonesia, India, Burma and Communist China.

Top Foreign Ministry sources said such an agreement was proposed not because Indonesia wanted a closer alignment with Red China but because she realised the possibility of Communist attack.

There were no outward official signs this was the case, however. A top Indonesian diplomat told the United Press news agency "A non-aggression pact is designed as a guarantee against armed attack. Is Indonesia going to attack India or Burma? Hardly. Are India and Burma going to attack Indonesia? Hardly. That leaves China."

"Why don't we want a non-aggression pact with the United States? Simple. We don't fear an attack by the United States." "It might be good," this official said thoughtfully, "to have something like a non-aggression pact with China on paper just to show the world in case anything happens here."

This official and others said the recent Communist victory in Indo-China had resulted in some "hard, clear thinking" in the Foreign Ministry on the possibility of further Red moves in Southeast Asia.

DIFFERENT LIGHT

Yet the non-aggression pact idea was first presented to the public in a different light.

Foreign Ministry "circles" carefully leaked stories to the local press. These "circles" did not hint at aggression by China. They talked instead of the necessity for countering the "defence bloc" the United States is trying to build in Southeast Asia.

Indonesia has refused to go along with the anti-Communist defence alliance proposed by the United States.

The Foreign Ministry "circles" also saw the U.S. plan as a coalition of colonial powers that would be detrimental to Indonesia and other anti-colonial Asian nations.

The non-aggression pact, these sources emphasised, would not be directed against any world bloc.

DENIES KNOWLEDGE
Foreign Minister Sudarto meanwhile denied any knowledge of the first reports to

reach the press. He emphasised the non-aggression pact was merely an idea under study by his experts and that no definite proposals had been made to India, Burma or Red China.

He defended Indonesia's right to enter into such an agreement with Peking. He said it would be consistent with his nation's foreign policy.

He pointed out the Western powers have non-aggression pacts or similar arrangements with a Russia. He said he could not understand the fuss in Washington when Indonesia thought about signing a pact with a Communist nation in her orbit.—United Press.

History Made With A Twopenny Pen

London, June 7.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Deputy Allied Commander in Europe, disclosed last night that the surrender of the German High Command in 1945 was signed with a twopenny pen.

"I still have the document in my private papers. It is very historic," he added.

"But I have often tried to recall what happened to that twopenny pen, which I and the Germans used on Luneburg Heath that day in May."

Field Marshal Montgomery was speaking over the British Broadcasting Corporation to celebrate the tenth anniversary of D-Day.

He added: "I have often thought back to those days and the splendid soldiers I commanded from El Alamein to the heart of Germany."

"We must see to it that those who gave their lives did not make the sacrifice in vain and we must work together for a just and lasting peace."

Viscount Montgomery recalled how on the morning of May 8 a delegation of German officers arrived at his headquarters.

"When I heard they had arrived I ordered them to be lined up under the Union Jack flying outside by caravans."

"They all saluted me as I walked towards them. It was a great moment. The Germans at the salute under the Union Jack."—China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



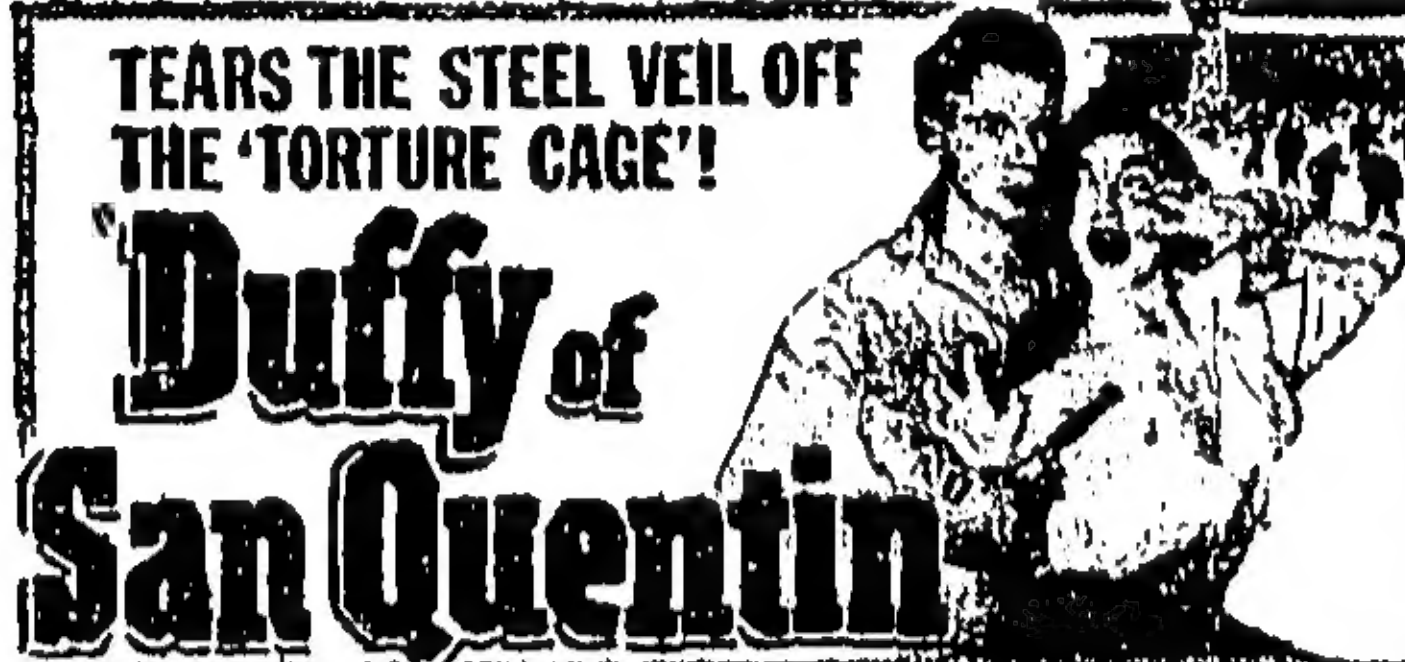
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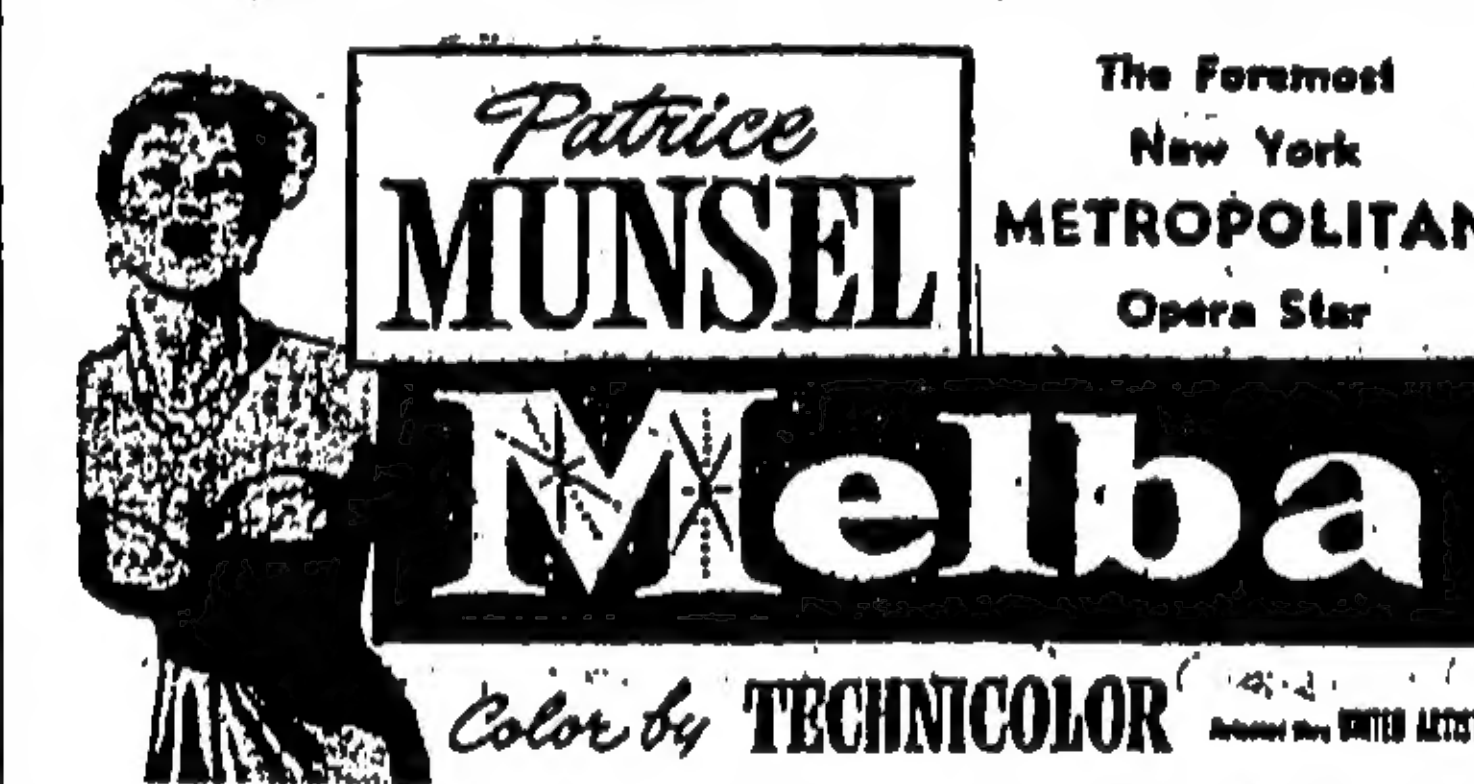
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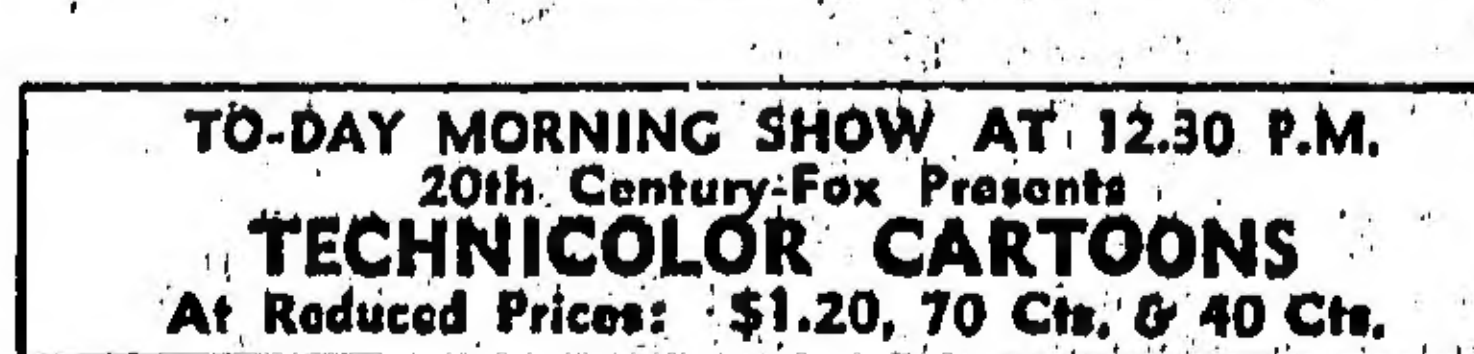
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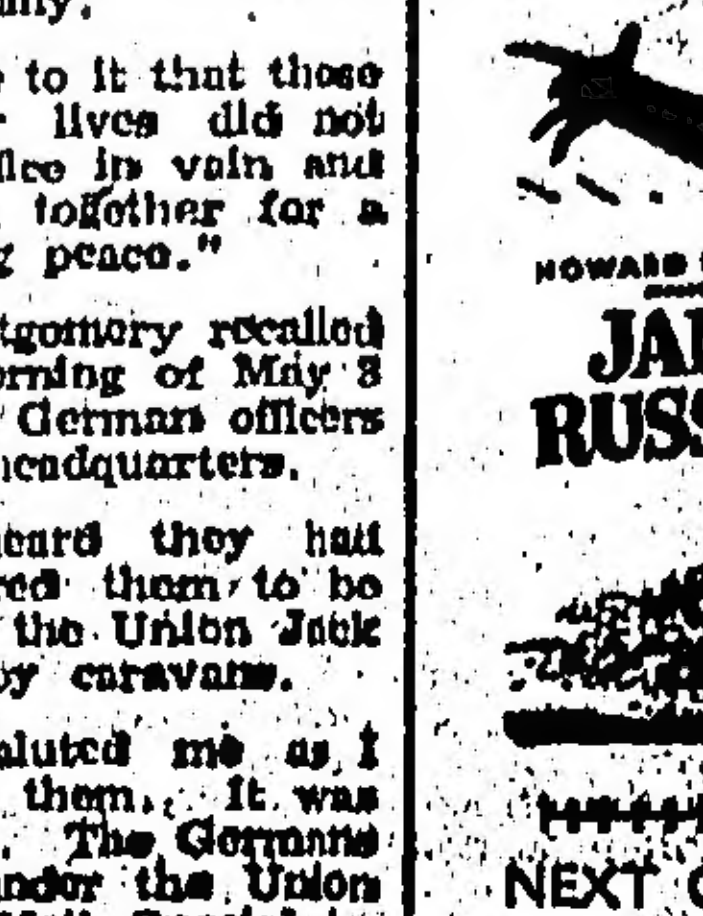
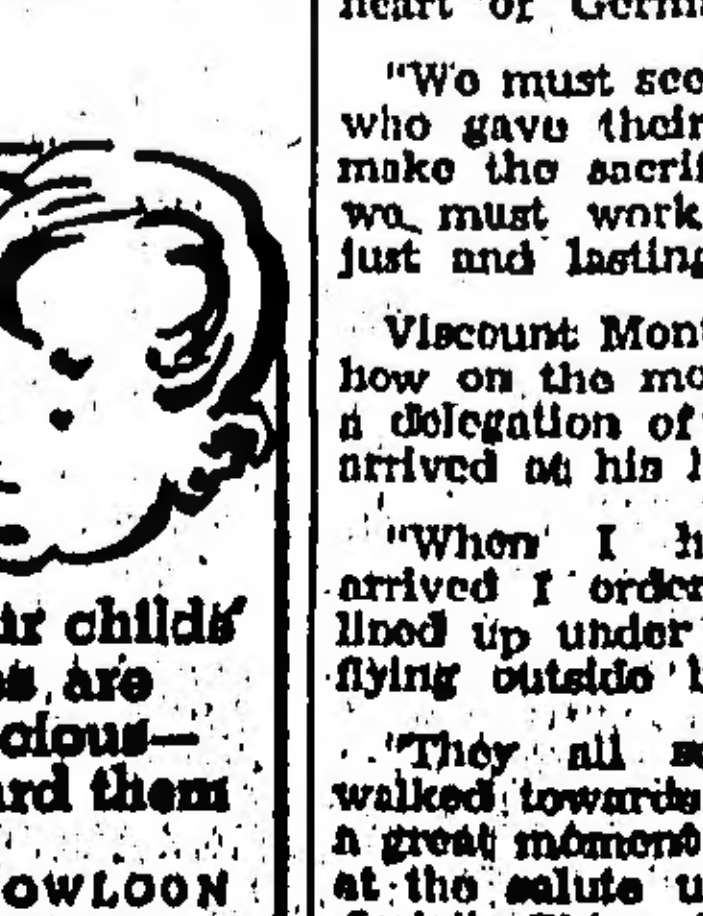
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CONCLUDING

THE WEB AROUND US . . . IAN COLVIN



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I KNOW WHY SOMEONE WANTED THIS MAN KILLED

THIS amazing sky-scraper city which is the capital of new America in Europe

has revealed to me some astonishing secrets about the Web Around Us.

At this centre of the cold-war struggle for Europe between East and West, I have discovered:—

● Things that haven't yet been told about the mystery of Khoklov, the cigarette-gun man.

● The route that Melinda Maclean took through the Iron Curtain with her children.

● Why this city is perhaps the most spy-infested spot in Europe.

In its rebuilt streets, behind its mock new facades, in off-limits villas and brainwashing camps, this struggle with human lives is going on all the time.

For the Dulles brothers, John Foster in the State Department, and Allan Welch, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, have made Frankfurt their cold-war headquarters for Europe.

Thus this city has become target Number One for the Kremlin Secret Service.

Every Russian or East European who comes through the 600-mile-long frontier between East and West is a potential ally or enemy, or a double agent.

The travellers are sorted out by the screening teams of the

U.S. Secret Services, and by national committees of refugees. Some are turned back or gaoled as spies, and others who prove up for the job are parachuted back in on cold-war missions.

First take the case of Georgi V. Horunshi, lieutenant of the Soviet Army, and his German wife Elisabeth.

He jumped into a truck on August 1, 1948, and drove out of East Germany into West Berlin to desert.

He went to U.S. military headquarters in Berlin and was whisked out by plane to Frankfurt. Elisabeth lay low in the Harz Mountains for a few weeks and then slipped across too.

'Silk' messages

GEORGI was screened, given German papers as Georgi Mueller, and found a small job in an American ordinance depot. But within two months Soviet spies had contacted him there. They knew where he was.

He found his way to the free Russian community in Frankfurt, growing daily and occupying new flats in the city. He went on to the newspaper Poeset and discovered that it was run by Russian opponents of Communism, by the N.T.S. or National Liberation movement.

He discovered a lot else about his fellow-Russians in

Frankfurt. They, too, watched the newcomers, and checked on his movements.

It was not until September 1953, five years later, that the free Russians in Frankfurt were horrified to discover that Georgi Mueller, alias Horunshi, had become a Soviet agent. He was trying to work his passage home to Moscow and earn a pardon by spy work.

The U.S. tribunal which sentenced him heard how he had received large sums of money, how he had sent out messages written on silk in invisible ink, how he had taken photographs.

His reports had shown the Soviet Secret Service that it was up against a dangerous organisation in Frankfurt, this Russian N.T.S. centre.

And, in a slab of chocolate taken across the frontier by his wife, Georgi had concealed a photograph of the chief who was running the show in Frankfurt, a quiet-looking, little man known as Georgi Okolovich.

When the U.S. Intelligence caught Horunshi the Soviet M.V.D. (Secret Police) removed his name from their list of active agents. But they studied his reports, and they showed the photograph of Okolovich to a trusted man of their own, Captain Nikolai E. Khoklov, alias "The Whistler."

'The Whistler'

THERE are many things about "The Whistler" that people, especially women, find hard to understand today.

I have been deeply into his career with just the object of clearing up those mystifying points—why he was sent to murder a man, why he incriminated his wife in Soviet eyes? How much has he been worth to the West?

His friends called him "The Whistler" because Nikolai Khoklov had an artistic bent. He used to whistle songs at concerts. He played the accordion.

When Hitler's armies were advancing on Moscow, 19-year-old Nikolai joined a guerrilla group of Moscow artists to skirmish in the suburbs.

His acting qualities got him special work. In 1942-3 he led partisan groups after parachuting behind German lines, and successfully passed himself off as a German military police officer with false papers.

He was taken up by Beria's lieutenants as a promising Secret Service man.

At the end of the war he was posted to Rumania and left there for four years doing nothing, just to assume a new personality as another man. That shows that the Soviet Service thinks ahead, does not hurry itself.

Khoklov revolted against idleness and was allowed to return to Moscow and complete his studies. But he was not allowed to resign from the Secret Service.

In Moscow in 1951 he met Yanina Timashkevich, "a girl with dark chestnut hair, grey eyes, rather pale and no make-up." He had known her in their childhood and, as he studied, he courted Yanina.

But, when this quiet, serious daughter of Roman Catholic parents gave up her career as a civil engineer in order to marry

times we managed to go to the arts theatre."

Further they had their baby christened by a priest. Some Soviet senior officer must be paying now for not noticing then that Captain of the M.V.D. Khoklov was slipping out of his role and going bourgeois.

Mystery tours

THEY sent him on a series of mysterious tours in Europe in 1951, to test passports and find out which frontiers were easy to cross.

He travelled in Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, depositing Soviet secret funds in foreign banks.

Only once he got into trouble, when travelling as an Austrian and failing to declare in the Austrian Customs an accordion that he had bought abroad.

In February 1952 "The Whistler" was called to the Moscow headquarters of the 9th Section (Terror and Sabotage) and offered the job of liquidating a Russian who had fled to Paris, but he turned it down.

Instead he became a case-officer in Berlin, sending Soviet agents into West Germany.

Stalin died in the spring of 1953, and the Soviet Secret Service were turned upside down when Beria tried to unify them in one Ministry of National Security and Home Affairs under himself.

That grab for power led to his fall, and his lieutenants vanished into the execution cellars with him.

Major-General Kruglov, K.H.E., took over the secret services in his stead. (He had won that K.H.E. in 1946 as Allied security officer at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.)

He carried on Beria's plans to break up the Western cold-war outfit in Frankfurt, and he put the finishing touches to an assassination plan, Secret Operation Rhine, in the autumn of 1953.

Blamed wife

EX-SOVIET Ambassador Pan-yushkin from Washington, now a major-general of Secret Police, discussed the murder plan with Khoklov.

"I could not refuse it," said "The Whistler" "or my family would have been in danger."

He picked two tried old German Communists for the job, had them Moscow-trained in rough-house, Ju-Jitsu, and escape.

He had exact instructions to move in Frankfurt, in a roundabout way separating from his benchmen. He studied the photograph of the chief in Frankfurt, Georgi Okolovich.

"The Whistler" moved in. Everything worked. The Central



"I assure you, Comrade, that no one regrets the need for reorganisation more than I do."

Nikolai, she told him that she did not like his secret police work.

And when it came to one of their moving houses, it was "The Whistler" who moved out of his privileged class swank apartment with its three rooms and telephone on the Boris Obolski Avenue.

He moved into his wife's dingy home in the old part of Moscow, "because she loved it and because it had memories for her... It was a basement flat in a plain brick, pre-revolutionary house with a dark hall and not a very attractive entrance."

Inside, a mixture of old and new, the television set and the grandfather clock, a marble-topped buffet, a rug or two, a zinc bathtub that is hung up in the kitchen wall by the gas stove.

"We did a good deal of work in our home ourselves, put down line, laid tiles on the kitchen walls, put up some partitions."

"My wife preferred to do all the housework herself, and liked reading the Russian and German classics. She disliked wartime and spy stories. Some-

Mrs. Maclean

IT WAS ONE OF KHOKLOV'S SABOTAGE COLLEAGUES WHO ESCORTED HER AWAY

During his hours of interrogation with American Intelligence officers and Okolovich, I learn that Khoklov made an important disclosure about the journey of Melinda Maclean and her three children to join her husband.

Mrs. Maclean was contacted in Switzerland and escorted out of Europe by a comrade of Khoklov.

This officer worked in the Russian Sabotage Section at Baden, Austria. The route that he took was not that which Western observers were led to believe.

All that Khoklov has revealed on the Maclean-Burgess affair has been studied in the British Foreign Office. Full details may soon be published in an official White-paper on the whole Maclean and Burgess mystery.

Committee of the Communist Party decided the thus plan was only go ahead when the Berlin conference was over.

So it was not until February 18 that "The Whistler" turned up in Frankfurt and loitered outside the block of flats where the Russians live.

What happened then to make "The Whistler" go back on his chiefs? And what made him, when the story was told for the first time, pin the blame on the wife in Moscow whom he loved?

For he declared openly that it was Yanina who told him "Don't do it!"

I have spent a good deal of time in testing the official explanation, and as the American Central Intelligence men in Frankfurt are cagey, I set out to find the chief, Georgi Okolovich, the man he was sent to murder.

He was not at the top flat in the Russian block. The flat next door (nameplate Litvinoff, accent Russian) said that the Okolovichs were away. The baker said they had stopped their bread.

At the Poeset printing house, where the free Russian newspaper is produced, several of Okolovich's associates frisked me with their eyes. They went out of the room and telephoned Khoklov loved his wife so much, why did he change sides and leave her, and then implicate her in his explanation to the world?

Okolovich is a dangerous man to the Soviets in this cold war. I asked him the question that every woman in Britain would like to have explained: If Khoklov loved his wife so much, why did he change sides and leave her, and then implicate her in his explanation to the world?

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By IAN COLVIN

"When Khoklov came over to us," replied the chief, "he was absolutely sure that the Western Secret Services could get his wife out of Russia. For he was not suspect then, and his wife's flat was not being watched in February and March."

"Khoklov was thunderstruck when he was told that it was not possible to get his wife out. 'Almost out of his wits by April, he thought that telling the whole truth would be the best way of saving her, if she could be saved. By then she was being watched.'"

I see little hope of Khoklov seeing his wife again.

Secrets told

IN long nights of interrogation, Khoklov has told Okolovich and the Americans how Melinda Maclean went to join her husband in Russia, and who took her there.

He has told who plotted the murder of Von Papen in Ankara during the war.

He has told so much of the present day that was not yet known about the Soviet Secret Service in Europe, that the allies are tearing the web open at this moment.

Behind the barbed wire protection of Frankfurt compounds, Khoklov is turning over money offers for his story, some of them as much as 25,000 dollars.

As he scans these offers, "The Whistler" must be seeing the steady grey eyes of his wife and he must know that the Soviet Police will tell her which offer he accepts.

She will be told too, I am sure, of what I take to be an inspired Communist smear campaign. An anonymous woman in Denmark has come forward to say that she has a bundle of love letters written to her by Khoklov. This looks like a move to debunk the myth of the frantic husband.

Sabotage

ALL the same, I would recommend these busy, free Russians in Frankfurt to broadcast the huge money offers that are being made to "The Whistler."

For news of that might interest Colonel Okun, in the Baden villa where he plans European sabotage. It might even interest Major-General Alexander Panyushkin, at the Moscow centre of the web. And a fat cheque for a Soviet major-general might be better than a bullet in the neck like Beria.

★ ★ ★

IN the night club in Frankfurt where the Russians foregather, an elderly ex-officer is playing on a balalaika, at my request, the wistful song "The wide steppe around." There is a tear in his eye as he plays; "for," he says, "Russia is still my country."

The Frankfurt cold war goes on counting its casualties.

This is the Colony

Now

SOUTHERN

RONG & KOWLOON



Mrs. Crawley in the garden of her home. On her finger she wears a heart-shaped ring given to her by Florence Nightingale.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S RING

For the Lady of the Lamp the interview had been a trial. "He looks so fierce," she said. "I was frightened to death." In her thirties she had been ready to defy or enslave the entire War Office; but Kitchener was something new in her experience.

Another soldier came to South Street, young Richard Parry Crawley, the future colonel, now a subaltern, who had all but lost his arm fighting the Boers. He and Alice were much in love and eager to marry.

But how could Alice leave South Street? Miss Nightingale needed her. The subtle old spinster divined what was on Alice's mind. "Forget about me," she said in effect. "Your sweetheart has been badly wounded. His need is greater than mine. It is your duty to be at his side. Marry."

So Alice Cochrane left South Street and became Alice Crawley. She was affectionately remembered. When her first daughter, Diana, was born, a christening present came from South Street: a pearl-handled bony fork, knife and spoon. There was a card. "For little Diana, with Florence Nightingale's love and blessing."

Diana is now the wife of Major-General Alan C. Duff. Mrs. Crawley's other daughter, Sylvia, is a lieutenant-colonel in the WRAC. Her son Ambrose, barrister, is a lieutenant-colonel (ret.) of the Artillery Regiment.

The Lady of the Lamp would have been glad about all this. She approved of the British Army—after she had mended its ways.

There was another reading session in the late afternoon, this time fiction or something solidly biographical. Or she would talk. Alice's questions about the Crimean war she answered promptly and vividly.

As she talked the white-walled bedroom with its vases of daffodils and shelves of Blue Books faded and dissolved.

The years rolled back, Florence Nightingale was again the transforming angel who descended in the autumn of 1854 upon the stinking hospital barracks at Scutari.

In cleaning up Scutari and war hospital administration Alice must brief her, very quickly, on what Kitchener had been doing lately.

Ten minutes later Kitchener was ushered in. What passed between them Alice never knew. But she recalls that on his way out Kitchener, rolling his eyes characteristically, said: "She's wonderful—knows everything!"



Francis Martin



• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

Nantwich Town Hall. One of those who believe in the civilising influence of cricket has admitted that to bring the game to Communist countries would be a difficult undertaking.

I have been glancing at a Russian scorebook for details of the Test Match between Russia and China, played on the Fovlovsk ground, Groumshen had cleared the field of mines. But it was a rough game. I read for instance, "Chu Kud, st. Bravov is Frisky." St. means stabbed, not stumped. Then there is the bald statement opposite the names of three batsmen, "Shot Frisky." A footnote explains that it was the batsman, not the bowler, who was shot. The bowler was kidnapped later by the secret cricket police.

Suet's small talk

Bored with the prospect of more lectures, Minnie Stoppenger said one day to Chiu Suet, "Do you ever dance?" "I used to know the Lancers," said Suet, "and I remember my mother and father walking together at a Christmas party given by some people called Ralston. I had a lesson once from a Miss Sunde, but she told my parents I was not fit for something different after the first lesson. Ralston was head clerk in a big firm somewhere off Gladstone Road, as far as I remember. No. It was Free-

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Cut Down on Points You Throw Away

By OSWALD JACOBY

MOST bridge players throw away thousands of points each year on the sort of hand in which both sides have fair strength and good distribution. If you play in an average game, you probably have just as many thousands of points thrown right back to you, so at the end of the year you're about even on this type of hand.

The pessimistic statement is taken from my brand-new book "What's New in Bridge." The remedy, obviously, is to keep collecting the thousands of points that your opponents throw away but to cut down sharply on the points that you throw away yourself.

Today's hand, taken from the book, shows how the average player shirks his responsibilities and throws points out of the window. North should double five hearts like a shot instead of passing. West would lose a trick in each suit, and North-South would thus collect 500 points.

When North passes, he announces that he does not have a good double. Either he cannot expect to beat five hearts, or he hopes that South can bid five spades. This would be reasonable if North had no strength in hearts but had, instead, the king of clubs or perhaps a singleton club and a fifth trump.

South must assume that North knows what he is doing—or what he is not doing. If North cannot double, South certainly cannot. Five spades will be cold if North has the king of clubs or a singleton club instead of the king of hearts. So South bids five spades and winds up with a loss of 100 points (offset by the honours) instead of a profit of 500 points.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9 7 6 5		♠ 10 3 2	
♥ K 10 2		♥ 9 8 4 3	
♦ A 8 5 4		♦ K Q J 7 2	
♣ K 10 4 3		♣ A 9 8 7 6 5	
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ A K Q J 4		♠ 2	
♥ 7		♥ 10 9	
♦ A Q J 7 2		♦ 10 9	
♣ A Q J 7 2		♣ 10 9	
Both sides vul.		Both sides vul.	
South	West	North	East
4	2	2	3
4	5	Pass	Pass
4	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠ 8			

Yrs. truly,
J. D. Price.

profit of 500 points. This is a mighty poor way to run a bridge game.

Incidentally, note that East and West do not feel compelled to double five spades or bid on. South's strong bidding makes it plain that the hand "belongs" to North-South. The defenders are content with pushing South to the breaking point, five of a major.

The diamond opening seals South's fate. He wins the first trick with dummy's ace and tries an immediate club finesse as the best chance for his contract. West wins the king of clubs and plays safe by leading another diamond.

East wins, and West eventually gets the setting trick with the ace of hearts. West could have done even better by returning a club, but he is content with a one-trick set.

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West

1 Diamond 1 Spade

You, South, hold: Spade A, Hearts 5-2, Diamonds K-Q-8-6, Clubs A-K-J-9-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two spades. You intend to reach a slam in diamonds unless your partner signs you off at every step of the way. An immediate cue-bid in the opponent's suit is the fastest way to warn your partner of your slam ambitions.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered.

You, South, hold: Spades A-6, Hearts 5-2, Diamonds K-Q-8-6, Clubs A-K-J-9-4-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CARD SENSE

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Answer Tomorrow

DUMB BELLS

DINNER IS A LA CARTE, SIR!

OKAY, WHEEL IT IN!

THE CHINA MAIL

WOMANSENSE

Blonde hair shines in a coiffure that clings to the head, has wide waves. A rinse keeps hair gold and lustrous looking.



It's a Tricky Thing to Keep Blonde Hair Attractive

BLONDES frequently bleach their hair, and there's a good reason why they do so. Even naturally blonde hair tends to fade as time goes by.

As early as 20, gold hair may tarnish. At 30, it may be drab, mousey and unattractive.

At any of these stages, a blonde may develop a notion to flirt with the peroxide bottle. If she experiments at home, she may be pouring trouble on her head, find that the results are not what she expected. It is a job for professionals. After the first professional bleaching treatment, numerous touch-ups are necessary that take time and money.

Cosmetic chemists have come to the aid of the blonde, solving her problems. She can have a colour rinse or a colour-shampoo at the beauty shop. These treatments are not permanent and that's just dandy because, if she doesn't like the new shade, the colouring washes away.

Now and then, you may see a platinum blonde, although these white-gold heads are not as numerous as they were in the past. The trend now is toward blonde hair that looks natural.

To attain a platinum colouring, bleaching was done to the limit. Ammonia was added to the peroxide and it had a deplorable effect upon hair.

—Helen Follett

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before you put a small looped, pile or hooked rug into soapuds, baste a six-inch strip of muslin along one edge. This strip, folded over the clothesline, can be fastened for drying without leaving deep clothespin grooves in the rug itself.

Wash fabrics with crease-resistant finish in warm rather than hot water.

For those who like to wear angora sweaters and collars here's a good trick. Put these

stuffy pretties in a refrigerator for a few hours before wearing them. It discourages shedding!

Changes in sleeves, neckline or shoulder look new. Unless you're handy with the needle, though, better have these transformations accomplished by the neighbourhood tailor.

When you put a small looped, pile or hooked rug into soapuds, baste a six-inch strip of muslin along one edge. This strip, folded over the clothesline, can be fastened for drying without leaving deep clothespin grooves in the rug itself.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Party in the Sewing Basket

—The Pins and Needles Gave It for Mr. Punch—

By MAX TRELL

"Do you know what a sewing basket is?" Mr. Punch asked Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turn-of-about names.

Hanid said: "A sewing basket, Mr. Punch, is the place where Mother keeps all her sewing things."

Mr. Punch nodded. "Such things," said Knarf, "as pins and needles and scissors and spools of thread and a tape measure and a thimble."

An Odd House

"Quite correct," said Mr. Punch. "But a sewing basket is even more than that. It's a house."

"A house?" said Hanid, in surprise. "Yes," said Mr. Punch. "I'll tell you how I know. I once lived in a sewing basket myself."

Knarf and Hanid looked so astonished at this that Mr. Punch had to smile.

"I know it sounds strange," he said. "I know you can hardly believe it. I know that no one else in the whole world probably ever lived in a sewing basket but nevertheless it is true."

"But how could you?" asked Knarf. "You're much too big. You couldn't even get your head inside a sewing basket."

"Oh," said Mr. Punch, "all this happened quite a number of years ago. I was quite small then. In fact I used to be able to creep inside a thimble. One day I crept inside a thimble and fell asleep on top of the table where my mother had laid her sewing things. She didn't notice me lying inside the thimble and she put me inside the sewing basket. Just before she went to bed, she looked in the thimble and found me. She said, 'What a little fellow! I'll keep him in the sewing basket.'"

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DUMB BELLS

DINNER IS A LA CARTE, SIR!

OKAY, WHEEL IT IN!

THE CHINA MAIL

EAT AN ORANGE EVERY EVENING AS A DIET AID

By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

ORANGE juice furnishes a refreshing flavour and an appreciable amount of Vitamin C.

But don't stop smugly with a 4-ounce glass and think you've had enough of this vitamin. It must be replenished in large quantities day by day. Diet surveys show that many persons do not get enough.

Does the juice give all the nutriment oranges have to offer? No.

Then you may decide to eat an orange on the half-shell for lunch or dinner. That's good, too, as far as it goes. But you still aren't taking full advantage of all the values packed into an orange by nature. And because you are not doing this, you may be depriving yourself of one of the best aids for healthful intestinal activity.

VALUABLE PECTIN

Oranges contain a helpful "pusher," known as pectin. These are deposited in the meaty solids, the walls of the segments of the juice sacs, and in the white "skin" which clings naturally when the fruit is peeled; very little is present in the juice.

Protopectins have no calorie value. They are converted in the stomach into pectin which, in turn, passes into the intestinal tract, supplies bulk and lubrication, and tends to suppress the development of harmful bacteria.

Try an orange this way. Slowly peel a navel orange, but leave on the white skin. Eat one out of hand preferably every night before retiring. Chew it well. If reducing, it will help to satisfy the pangs of hunger. If restless, you will find it soothing. In many cases, the intestinal tract will benefit.

DINNER

Vegetable Soup
Cod Fillets Florentine

French Fried Potato
Tossed Green Salad
Orange-Strawberry Cup
Coffee Tea Milk

All Measurements Are Level Unless Stated

Cod Fillets Florentine: Cut 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. frozen fillets of cod, haddock or flounder in serving pieces. Place in an oiled heat-proof baking dish; brush with 2 tbs. melted fat or oil. Dust with 1 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. monosodium glutamate and 1/4 tsp. pepper. Broil 15-25 min.; turn to broil both sides.

Next, arrange chopped cooked spinach around the edge of the dish.

To cook spinach: Slow-saute 3 tbs. minced onion in 2 tbs. butter or margarine with 1/4 tsp. sugar. Add 2 lbs. (loose) of fresh spinach, with 2 tbs. water. Cover and slow-cook 15 min., or until the spinach is barely tender. Then chop with a pastry blender.

The Chef's Orange-Strawberry Cup: Arrange orange sections in dessert dishes, and heap with half-thawed frozen strawberries. An exquisite dessert!

Anger, Worry Upset The Stomach

By H. N. Bundesen, M.D.

THE stomach has often been called "the sounding board of the emotions." Mental stress and worry are often reflected there.

From the first few hours of birth, hunger and its satisfaction are major emotional states to every one of us. We associate hunger with pain and anger, and we associate its satisfaction with pleasure and relaxation.

The stomach is constantly exposed to emotional reactions. Different types of anger, stress, and worry may cause the stomach to go through digestive processes even though it contains no food.

OVER-ACTIVITY

By observing directly the stomach of patients, who, due to injury or disease, must be fed through a tube leading directly from the abdominal wall into the stomach, it has been shown the stomach may work when there is any emotional upset.

When this occurs, the stomach is in a constant state of over-activity. There is an increased amount of gastric juice given off. This may lead to formation of a small ulcer, which in itself will lead to further juice formation. Symptoms that may develop are those of heartburn with localized stomach discomfort, often relieved by food or soda.

Usually there is one basic condition present in all persons having this stomach over-

Crisp, Dainty Cotton

HERE'S a neat two-piece cotton dress that is a good choice for a vacation wardrobe and a nice week-end number. What makes it so useful and wearable for day or evening is that the belt of dark green velvet with dangling roses is detachable so that a less dressy or tailored belt alters the whole design and certainly tones down its dance look. The frock is done in pale rose colour and the simple bodice is tied at the shoulder with self-fab. Many goss give a crisp line to the flared, flounced skirt.

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

Double-view sun-glasses

REAR-VIEW sun-glasses are among the latest offerings to gadget-conscious Americans.

The glasses have mirrors in their rims which enable the wearer to look ahead and see behind.

Also included in this season's crop of new gadgets:

Glasses with wide-awake eyes printed behind the lenses so that their owner can close his eyes to doze unnoticed during the speeches after dinner.

A key chain, complete with dandy birth date engraved on a silver chain.

And a pair of giant wooden "cottons" which extend to reach into the back of your head to pick up the ball of yarn of a tangled thought.

Rupert and the Wild Goose Chase

The constable is silent for a moment. "Then he's missing you," and it was as if he were saying, "You're a good boy, but you're a good boy."

There's a hum in the air. The constable is silent for a moment. "Then he's missing you," and it was as if he were saying, "You're a good boy, but you're a good boy."

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A new story

Rupert and the Wild Goose Chase

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YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

MONDAY, JUNE 7

BORN today, you have the judgment, strong convictions and considerable wisdom. In addition, you are emotional and sensitive to all that goes on in the world around you. Your intuitions are exceptionally keen, yet you are inclined to discount their value. This is a mistake. Learn to follow their lead and you will rarely make a mistake.

You have a great capacity for making friends and know how to meet all kinds of people and can win them as a rule, over to your side. With training you would make a good politician. You are an excellent conversationalist and could learn to speak forcefully in public. Attractive to members of the opposite sex, you should have several opportunities to wed. The chances are that there will be one real love in your life. Don't miss out in marriage, just because you are too shy to admit you're in love, even if it is at that night. It could happen in you.

Among those who were born on this date are Susan E. Blow, and John F. Kennedy, educationist John A. Darling, composer, Peggy O'Neill and Charles Courtney, stage stars, and the Earl of Liverpool.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8

GEMINI (May 21-June 21)—Don't be too hurried in what you attempt today. Take plenty of time and pay close attention to all the details. CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Look ahead to the future, by all means, and make plans. But in no doing, don't neglect present demands. LEO (July 23-Aug. 23)—Have faith in your future. Be confident in what you are planning to do and the execution will be secure. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Think twice before you change your job today. Weigh all aspects of any potential opportunity carefully. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If you use the car driving to and from work, be alert right now. Careless driving could cause trouble. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Be conservative today. Extravagance or impulsiveness is not the best policy for you just now. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be optimistic about the future but realistic, as well, that whatever you get you will have to work hard for. CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Keep an open mind if someone offers you a chance for advancement. Be always two sides to every question. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—It is likely that you will have a rugged day ahead of you. Get as much work done as possible. Get in early start. PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Routine may be dull but some things just have to be done. Get advancement because you didn't recognize it. TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 20)—If your objective is worth while, put your best efforts into reaching your goal today. Allow no intervention.

CROSSWORD

Across

1. Jumping-off ground for fire-walkers? (6, 3)

2. Hot-hot—what's cooking? (4)

3. Put down terms. (5)

10. Shining with light. (5)

13. Puts out of sight—deep down. (7)

14. The bowling spell is past. (4)

15. The place doesn't say where the party is held. (5)

16. A good one makes a Boy Scout's pet? (4)

17. Add a line to make a kind of tortoise. (5)

21. Does the poet thus address his instrument? (4)

24. The fox makes a Scandinavian name. (4)

25. "Woman! In our hours of—, you're certain, hard to please!" (6)

26. Pirms added to 18 Across makes this kind of land. (5)

27. Fly drenched in the jungle. (6)

Down

1. A sheet of paper—folded once. (6)

2. Ready tray for an anagram. (5)

3. Capture a little difference from 13 Across. (5)

4. He's talkative—not on the B.B.C. (5)

5. Sings differently. (5)

6. All the girls like this underfoot. (5)

11. Vile is changed after the United Nations kind of. (5)

12. A little science of Nova Scotia. (5)

13. Stand this, and folk will drink you health. (5)

14. To split by a dread cheese machine. (5)

15. Something for you hidden in orange nest? (5)

16. The fox makes a Scandinavian name. (4)

22. A news from elsewhere. (5)

CHESS PROBLEM

By R. O'NEIL
Black, 9 pieces.

White, 8 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. B-Q4; 2. Q-Q7; 3. Q-Q7; 4. Q-Q7; 5. Q-Q7; 6. Q-Q7; 7. Q-Q7; 8. Q-Q7; 9. Q-Q7; 10. Q-Q7; 11. Q-Q7; 12. Q-Q7; 13. Q-Q7; 14. Q-Q7; 15. Q-Q7; 16. Q-Q7; 17. Q-Q7; 18. Q-Q7; 19. Q-Q7; 20. Q-Q7; 21. Q-Q7; 22. Q-Q7; 23. Q-Q7; 24. Q-Q7; 25. Q-Q7; 26. Q-Q7; 27. Q-Q7; 28. Q-Q7; 29. Q-Q7; 30. Q-Q7; 31. Q-Q7; 32. Q-Q7; 33. Q-Q7; 34. Q-Q7; 35. Q-Q7; 36. Q-Q7; 37. Q-Q7; 38. Q-Q7; 39. Q-Q7; 40. Q-Q7; 41. Q-Q7; 42. Q-Q7; 43. Q-Q7; 44. Q-Q7; 45. Q-Q7; 46. Q-Q7; 47. Q-Q7; 48. Q-Q7; 49. Q-Q7; 50. Q-Q7; 51. Q-Q7; 52. Q-Q7; 53. Q-Q7; 54. Q-Q7; 55. Q-Q7; 56. Q-Q7; 57. Q-Q7; 58. Q-Q7; 59. Q-Q7; 60. Q-Q7; 61. Q-Q7; 62. Q-Q7; 63. Q-Q7; 64. Q-Q7; 65. Q-Q7; 66. Q-Q7; 67. Q-Q7; 68. Q-Q7; 69. Q-Q7; 70. Q-Q7; 71. Q-Q7; 72. Q-Q7; 73. Q-Q7; 74. Q-Q7; 75. Q-Q7; 76. Q-Q7; 77. Q-Q7; 78. Q-Q7; 79. Q-Q7; 80. Q-Q7; 81. Q-Q7; 82. Q-Q7; 83. Q-Q7; 84. Q-Q7; 85. Q-Q7; 86. Q-Q7; 87. Q-Q7; 88. Q-Q7; 89. Q-Q7; 90. Q-Q7; 91. Q-Q7; 92. Q-Q7; 93. Q-Q7; 94. Q-Q7; 95. Q-Q7; 96. Q-Q7; 97. Q-Q7; 98. Q-Q7; 99. Q-Q7; 100. Q-Q7; 101. Q-Q7; 102. Q-Q7; 103. Q-Q7; 104. Q-Q7; 105. Q-Q7; 106. Q-Q7; 107. Q-Q7; 108. Q-Q7; 109. Q-Q7; 110. Q-Q7; 111. Q-Q7; 112. Q-Q7; 113. Q-Q7; 114. Q-Q7; 115. Q-Q7; 116. Q-Q7; 117. Q-Q7; 118. Q-Q7; 119. Q-Q7; 120. Q-Q7; 121. Q-Q7; 122. Q-Q7; 123. Q-Q7; 124. Q-Q7; 125. Q-Q7; 126. Q-Q7; 127. Q-Q7; 128. Q-Q7; 129. Q-Q7; 130. Q-Q7; 131. Q-Q7; 132. Q-Q7; 133. Q-Q7; 134. Q-Q7; 135. Q-Q7; 136. Q-Q7; 137. Q-Q7; 138. Q-Q7; 139. Q-Q7; 140. Q-Q7; 141. Q-Q7; 142. Q-Q7; 143. Q-Q7; 144. Q-Q7; 145. Q-Q7; 146. Q-Q7; 147. Q-Q7; 148. Q-Q7; 149. Q-Q7; 150. Q-Q7; 151. Q-Q7; 152. Q-Q7; 153. Q-Q7; 154. Q-Q7; 155. Q-Q7; 156. Q-Q7; 157. Q-Q7; 158. Q-Q7; 159. Q-Q7; 160. Q-Q7; 161. Q-Q7; 162. Q-Q7; 163. Q-Q7; 164. Q-Q7; 165. Q-Q7; 166. Q-Q7; 167. Q-Q7; 168. Q-Q7; 169. Q-Q7; 170. Q-Q7; 171. Q-Q7; 172. Q-Q7; 173. Q-Q7; 174. Q-Q7; 175. Q-Q7; 176. Q-Q7; 177. Q-Q7; 178. Q-Q7; 179. Q-Q7; 180. Q-Q7; 181. Q-Q7; 182. Q-Q7; 183. Q-Q7; 184. Q-Q7; 185. Q-Q7; 186. Q-Q7; 187. Q-Q7; 188. Q-Q7; 189. Q-Q7; 190. Q-Q7; 191. Q-Q7; 192. Q-Q7; 193. Q-Q7; 194. Q-Q7; 195. Q-Q7; 196. Q-Q7; 197. Q-Q7; 198. Q-Q7; 199. Q-Q7; 200. Q-Q7; 201. Q-Q7; 202. Q-Q7; 203. Q-Q7; 204. Q-Q7; 205. Q-Q7; 206. Q-Q7; 207. Q-Q7; 208. Q-Q7; 209. Q-Q7; 210. Q-Q7; 211. Q-Q7; 212. Q-Q7; 213. Q-Q7; 214. Q-Q7; 215. Q-Q7; 216. Q-Q7; 217. Q-Q7; 218. Q-Q7; 219. Q-Q7; 220. Q-Q7; 221. Q-Q7; 222. Q-Q7; 223. Q-Q7; 224. Q-Q7; 225. Q-Q7; 226. Q-Q7; 227. Q-Q7; 228. Q-Q7; 229. Q-Q7; 230. Q-Q7; 231. Q-Q7; 232. Q-Q7; 233. Q-Q7; 234. Q-Q7; 235. Q-Q7; 236. Q-Q7; 237. Q-Q7; 238. Q-Q7; 239. Q-Q7; 240. Q-Q7; 241. Q-Q7; 242. Q-Q7; 243. Q-Q7; 244. Q-Q7; 245. Q-Q7; 246. Q-Q7; 247. Q-Q7; 248. Q-Q7; 249. Q-Q7; 250. Q-Q7; 251. Q-Q7; 252. Q-Q7; 253. Q-Q7; 254. Q-Q7; 255. Q-Q7; 256. Q-Q7; 257. Q-Q7; 258. Q-Q7; 259. Q-Q7; 260. Q-Q7; 261. Q-Q7; 262. Q-Q7; 263. Q-Q7; 264. Q-Q7; 265. Q-Q7; 266. Q-Q7; 267. Q-Q7; 268. Q-Q7; 269. Q-Q7; 270. Q-Q7; 271. Q-Q7; 272. Q-Q7; 273. Q-Q7; 274. Q-Q7; 275. Q-Q7; 276. Q-Q7; 277. Q-Q7; 278. Q-Q7; 279. Q-Q7; 280. Q-Q7; 281. Q-Q7; 282. Q-Q7; 283. Q-Q7; 284. Q-Q7; 285. Q-Q7; 286. Q-Q7; 287. Q-Q7; 288. Q-Q7; 289. Q-Q7; 290. Q-Q7; 291. Q-Q7; 292. Q-Q7; 293. Q-Q7; 294. Q-Q7; 295. Q-Q7; 296. Q-Q7; 297. Q-Q7; 298. Q-Q7; 299. Q-Q7; 300. Q-Q7; 301. Q-Q7; 302. Q-Q7; 303. Q-Q7; 304. Q-Q7; 305. Q-Q7; 306. Q-Q7; 307. Q-Q7; 308. Q-Q7; 309. Q-Q7; 310. Q-Q7; 311. Q-Q7; 312. Q-Q7; 313. Q-Q7; 314. Q-Q7; 315. Q-Q7; 316. Q-Q7; 317. Q-Q7; 318. Q-Q7; 319. Q-Q7; 320. Q-Q7; 321. Q-Q7; 322. Q-Q7; 323. Q-Q7; 324. Q-Q7; 325. Q-Q7; 326. Q-Q7; 327. Q-Q7; 328. Q-Q7; 329. Q-Q7; 330. Q-Q7; 331. Q-Q7; 332. Q-Q7; 333. Q-Q7; 334. Q-Q7; 335. Q-Q7; 336. Q-Q7; 337. Q-Q7; 338. Q-Q7; 339. Q-Q7; 340. Q-Q7; 341. Q-Q7; 342. Q-Q7; 343. Q-Q7; 344. Q-Q7; 345. Q-Q7; 346. Q-Q7; 347. Q-Q7; 348. Q-Q7; 349. Q-Q7; 350. Q-Q7; 351. Q-Q7; 352. Q-Q7; 353. Q-Q7; 354. Q-Q7; 355. Q-Q7; 356. Q-Q7; 357. Q-Q7; 358. Q-Q7; 359. Q-Q7; 360. Q-Q7; 361. Q-Q7; 362. Q-Q7; 363. Q-Q7; 364. Q-Q7; 365. Q-Q7; 366. Q-Q7; 367. Q-Q7; 368. Q-Q7; 369. Q-Q7; 370. Q-Q7; 371. Q-Q7; 372. Q-Q7; 373. Q-Q7; 374. Q-Q7; 375. Q-Q7; 376. Q-Q7; 377. Q-Q7; 378. Q-Q7; 379. Q-Q7; 380. Q-Q7; 381. Q-Q7; 382. Q-Q7; 383. Q-Q7; 384. Q-Q7; 385. Q-Q7; 386. Q-Q7; 387. Q-Q7; 388. Q-Q7; 389. Q-Q7; 390. Q-Q7; 391. Q-Q7; 392. Q-Q7; 393. Q-Q7; 394. Q-Q7; 395. Q-Q7; 396. Q-Q7; 397. Q-Q7; 398. Q-Q7; 399. Q-Q7; 400. Q-Q7; 401. Q-Q7; 402. Q-Q7; 403. Q-Q7; 404. Q-Q7; 405. Q-Q7; 406. Q-Q7; 407. Q-Q7; 408. Q-Q7; 409. Q-Q7; 410. Q-Q7; 411. Q-Q7; 412. Q-Q7; 413. Q-Q7; 414. Q-Q7; 415. Q-Q7; 416. Q-Q7; 417. Q-Q7; 418. Q-Q7; 419. Q-Q7; 420. Q-Q7; 421. Q-Q7; 422. Q-Q7; 423. Q-Q7; 424. Q-Q7; 425. Q-Q7; 426. Q-Q7; 427. Q-Q7; 428. Q-Q7; 429. Q-Q7; 430. Q-Q7; 431. Q-Q7; 432. Q-Q7; 433. Q-Q7; 434. Q-Q7; 435. Q-Q7; 436. Q-Q7; 437. Q-Q7; 438. Q-Q7; 439. Q-Q7; 440. Q-Q7; 441. Q-Q7; 442. Q-Q7; 443. Q-Q7; 444. Q-Q7; 445. Q-Q7; 446. Q-Q7; 447. Q-Q7; 448. Q-Q7; 449. Q-Q7; 450. Q-Q7; 451. Q-Q7; 452. Q-Q7; 453. Q-Q7; 454. Q-Q7; 455. Q-Q7; 456. Q-Q7; 457. Q-Q7; 458. Q-Q7; 459. Q-Q7; 460. Q-Q7; 461. Q-Q7; 462. Q-Q7; 463. Q-Q7; 464. Q-Q7; 465. Q-Q7; 466. Q-Q7; 467. Q-Q7; 468. Q-Q7; 469. Q-Q7; 470. Q-Q7; 471. Q-Q7; 472. Q-Q7; 473. Q-Q7; 474. Q-Q7; 475. Q-Q7; 476. Q-Q7; 477. Q-Q7; 478. Q-Q7; 479. Q-Q7; 480. Q

Hush-Hush Jet Cars May Race In Britain

By J. L. MELLOR

Britain will stage the world's first "jet" car race this year if affirmative replies are received to invitations that are being sent out to famous firms of three different countries.

Thus, 50 years after Rolls first met Royce, motoring history may be made again in Britain. And the event could mark the beginning of a new era in motoring.

The invitations to take part in the race, which is proposed to be the main event at the September meeting at the Goodwood motor circuit, are from Mr. John Morgan, secretary of the British Automobile Racing Club.

They are addressed to the Fiat Co., of Turin, Italy, to Rover Gas Turbines Ltd., of Birmingham (a subsidiary of the Rover Co. Ltd.), and to General Motors Ltd., USA.

Gas-turbine cars are still very much in the experimental stage, and none of the companies interested in them will as yet endorse the official view of the B.A.R.C. that the car of the future will be powered by a turbine engine.

But, as one expert commented, "You can take it that these big firms are not spending thousands on research just for fun."

THREE PROBLEMS

The three main problems that had to be solved in using a gas-turbine in a car are noise, fumes and high rate of fuel consumption.

I can reveal that at least one firm has successfully overcome all three obstacles.

First to announce their gas-turbine car was the Rover Co. of Britain. Second was General Motors, of USA. Third was

the Fiat Co., of Italy, who unveiled their jet-turbine at the Turin Motor Show last month.

But though they were last in the field, an official of the Fiat Co. told me that their experiments had been going on intensively in secret for more than five years.

The reason for the secrecy is that enormous prestige will attach to the firm first to announce a really practical gas-turbine car. And, similarly, prestige will accrue to Britain if the first "jet" car race is staged here, no matter who wins.

HIGH SPEEDS

Which of the three "jet" cars is the fastest?

The General Motors XP 31 experimental car—known as the Firebird—is powered by a "gasifier," which closely resembles a small jet engine.

It has reached very high speeds, but the Rover Co. believe that their own gas-turbine car is even faster. It reached over 150 m.p.h. as long ago as 1952.

Fiat says that their prototype is capable of considerably more than 150 m.p.h.

Thus, three nations could now put gas-turbine cars on the track—but they may be reluctant to do so.

Mr. Morgan told me: "The B.A.R.C. is putting up £1,000 prize money for the proposed jet-car race. If Britain can stage this show, it will keep us in the forefront of the motor-producing nations."

"We will make the race the main event of the Goodwood meeting on September 25. If the manufacturers agree. If they do not, we will try again next year."

"But the chances of getting all the cars together are much better than they have ever been. As far as we know, there is no snag at all about their racing on a closed circuit. The gas-turbine engine is flexible and should be ideal for the acceleration and deceleration of closed circuit racing."

POWER SURGE

What does it feel like to drive a jet car?

Only two or three men, the test drivers concerned, can say, and they are reluctant to talk in case they give away research information.

But Carlo Salamano, who drives the Fiat prototype, is enthusiastic about its performance.

"A swift, smooth surge of power," he describes it. "The jet engine is flexible, and there seems no limit to what it could be made to do."

THE RULES

The rules drawn up by the B.A.R.C. for the gas-turbine race are:

The winning car must race for 30 miles with an average speed of not less than 60 m.p.h.

The engine must be fitted with no reciprocating auxiliaries except those which may be required for fuel delivery, lubricating and similar purposes.

The fuel must be easily obtainable from an ordinary retail source.

The car must be of a fully roadworthy design.

All entries must be accompanied by a diagrammatic drawing (which will be treated as confidential) for the club's inspection and approval.

NEW STAR



A new star among racing drivers, Ian Appleyard, 31-year-old motor-dealer from Leeds, Yorkshire, emerged from the International Daily Express trophy meeting held last month at the Silverstone circuit, Northants.

He drove a Jaguar to win the Daily Express Production Touring car race. After taking the lead in the second lap, he held it for the rest of the fiercely fought 50 miles on a skiddy, drying course.

He is seen here (left) after the race, receiving his trophy from Mr. Max Aitken, Vice-Chairman of the Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.

Britain's Few Boxing Stars May Be Forced To Go Abroad

London, June 6.

British boxing, sick through lack of talent and reeling under the crippling burden of entertainment tax, may be forced to send its few stars abroad to boost a return to world standard.

Jack Solomons, leading British promoter, has said that he may give up promoting in Britain because of the tax and intends sending boxers to the United States for bouts. He estimated he lost over £7,000 on last Tuesday's international open-air programme at the White City Stadium, London.

"While there is little work for British boxers in this country, they might as well try their luck in America," he said. "This is the beginning. More British boxers will go to America where they are in need of fresh faces. There are five television shows a week and a lot of European boxers are now over there."

LINED UP

The first three boxers lined up are Yolande Pompee, a 17-year-old light-heavyweight from Trinidad, Hector Constance, a smart welterweight also from Trinidad and Billy "Slider" Kelly, Northern Ireland featherweight champion.

Two of Britain's brightest ring stars, Cockell, heavyweight champion, and Gordon Hazell, middleweight contender, will next fight abroad.

Cockell, who after wins over Americans Roland LaSaza and

Harry Matthews, is angling for a crack at Rocky Marciano's world title, is due to visit the United States later this month. He is to watch Marciano's title defence against Ezzard Charles on June 17 and has been offered two to three fights afterwards, probably in Seattle. One of these may be his third meeting with Matthews.

Hazell, rugged young Bristol fighter, will probably get the opportunity to confirm his recent win over European champion Tiberto Mitri of Italy in Milan or Rome next month.

—Reuter.

No Surprises In Test Team

London, June 6.

The selectors virtually kept to the men who regained the Ashes from Australia last summer in choosing the team to meet Pakistan in the first Test match beginning at Lord's on June 10.

Eight of the side which beat Australia in the final Test at the Oval are retained, while Simpson, Wardle and Statham come in for Gravely (Gloucestershire), Lock (Surrey) and Trueman (Yorkshire).

There has been a doubt about the fitness of both Gravely and Lock, while Statham almost certainly owes his preference over Trueman to his excellent form with the MCC in the West Indies, where, until his injury, he showed splendid control and was always compelling the batsmen to play him.

England's side against Pakistan is:

L. Hutton (Yorkshire), captain; W. J. Edrich (Middlesex); T. E. Bailey (Essex); T. Simpson (Nottinghamshire); P. B. May (Surrey); D. C. Compton (Middlesex); A. V. Bedser (Surrey); J. H. Wardle (Yorkshire); A. Statham (Lancashire); T. G. Evans (Kent); J. Laker (Surrey). Twelfth man: W. Watson (Yorkshire). — China Mail Special.

Sir Gordon Not Yet Fully Recovered

London, June 6.

Sir Gordon Richards, Britain's champion jockey, has still not fully recovered from the effects of his fall at Salisbury last month, but he hopes to be fit to ride at the Royal Ascot meeting which begins on June 18.

Sir Gordon said he rode at Epsom during the week-end, but that he had been advised not to resume in public for a few more days. — Reuter.

WHEN AN ACT DIES HERE IT'S A GRUESOME SIGHT

PEOPLE THE TOUGHEST PERFORMERS FEAR GO TO "THE CAIFE"

By MOORE RAYMOND

Jack Buchanan fluffed, dried up, nearly swallowed the mike, and fell up the stairs making an exit.

I repeat, Jack Buchanan, veteran trouper, was so nervous at his first appearance in the Cafe de Paris the other night that he forgot some of the lyrics.

So his opening number, to the tune of "No Business Like Show Business," sounded something like this:

There's no cafe like this cafe, Like no cafe I know; Imprints oodles poodle parigations, Melly molly mallee wobulations; Backless dresses in a cafe are a stunt, They're good at Henley or in a punt, But here it looks as if they wear them back to front.

Of course it didn't help the Buchanan nerves when Princess Margaret and a party of friends arrived half an hour before he was due to go on. Especially as one of the numbers went:

I'm not allowed inside the Royal Enclosure, At Ascot there's a boycott, I am banned; I go there in my topper, but I'd come an awful cropper If I tried to join my family in the stand.

The explanation follows: Though Norfolk once endorsed me, Came a day my wife divorced me, Now the Royal Enclosure's closed as it could be.

But Jack was nervous before the royal party arrived—for days before. But isn't everybody when they are about to appear before one of the toughest audiences in the world?

FAMOUS STARS

Even the imperturbable Noel Coward confesses that his mouth is a little dry when he nonchalantly descends those famous stairs on an opening night.

The 21 stairs lead to a beautiful room with quilted walls of pink satin. There sits a perfectly groomed, beautifully dressed, eminently polite audience that causes gooseflesh to break out on even the most experienced performers.

What makes them such a difficult audience? They are all there apparently because they are out for a good time. They have delicious food to eat and choice wine to drink. They should be in a receptive—even benevolent—mood.

When they like somebody they're actually capable of roaring enthusiasm. Noel Coward, Bee Lillie, Maurice Chevalier, and Kay Thompson can make them cheer.

GUINEAFIG CLUB

But when an act dies the death is a gruesome sight. The wretched performer bolts up the 21 steps to the sound of scattered, feeble applause—and as the lights go up you can hear the room sigh with relief.

It would be better if they threw bread rolls, or rattled their knives and forks, or shouted: "Give up them stairs!"

Who are these people the toughest performers are scared of?

From my customary table "in the balcony I look down on a lot of balding heads and cleavage. Whenever I go there I find mostly middle-aged men and young women. The young men get along there too, they tell me, because there's the Guineafig Club for the 18 to 25s that allows them a bargain-price dinner.

Royalty has always patronised "The Cafe," as habitués facetiously call it. In the old days there was the Duke of Windsor. Then the Duchess of Kent—and now Princess Margaret.

STILL ELEGANT

Though most of the elegance has disappeared from the night life of the West End ("Because the money's in the hands of the wrong people, old boy"), you'll still find it at the Cafe de Paris.

Not all the people who go there are very wealthy or aristocratic, though, of course, there's the sweet smell of money about and the melodious sound of titles in the air.

You'll see people there from the embassies. There's a sprinkling of show business every night. Here and there you'll hear a provincial, or

foreign accent from a party of visitors having a night out. They don't sound as if they'd be such a tough audience, do they? Yet they were very lepid about Hildegarde, one of the top cabaret performers in America.

They didn't take too kindly to Dwight Fiske, singer of risque songs, or Burl Ives, singer of folk songs. They were positively chilly to Elsa Lanchester.

LIKE OLD FAVOURITES

But they took to Carl Brisson, Harry Richman, Frances Day, Hermione Gildard, Evelyn Laye, and Vic Oliver.

They like artists with attack. Though few performers could

appear there without some smart, sophisticated numbers, the nostalgic ones always go best.

That's how Jack Buchanan won them over on his side that frightening first night. He sang a medley of his past successes. In a week's time Marlene Dietrich appears at the Cafe de Paris for the first time. The management has an awful headache, because every one of the regular customers—plus a lot more—all want to be there on the first night.

And even with every available square inch packed with people, only 500 can crowd into that famous room with the pink satin walls.

Round The British Film Studios

Rex And Six Mrs Harrisons

By ROY NASH

Rex Harrison waved a bland cigar in the air and talked to me about his seven wives—real wife Lilli Palmer and the six film wives with whom he has to cope in his new Shepperton picture "The Constant Husband."

Little Miss Palmer had just flown off to Munich to sing that lilting song hit "Oh, Mein Papa" in her first film musical.

Her husband will be hastening Munichwards just as soon as he can free himself of the heavy entanglements of screen matrimony.

Later this year they plan a holiday at their villa in Portofino, Italy—"We're hoping the Oliviers will join us"—and then they return to London to do John Van Druten's "Bell, Book and Candle" on the stage.

"It's really Lilli's play," said Mr. Harrison. "My part doesn't amount to much."

After that he would like to do another film here, something more serious than the light-hearted comedies in which he usually stars.

He and Miss Palmer, married eleven years, most of which have been spent in America, have a ten-year-old son at school in England.

"So," papa Rex told me, "we want to spend more time on this side of the Atlantic in future."

DELIGHTFUL GIRLS About those Shepperton wives. Kay Kendall is one—a fashion photographer—French actress Nicole Maury whom we saw with Bing Crosby in "Little Boy Lost" is another—a canon-ball queen in a circus.

Four to complete the sextette: Jill Adams, Roma Dumville, Ursula Howells and Valerie French.

"All delightful girls," said Harrison, studying a still of the only sequence in which they all appear together—his trial for bigamy at the Old Bailey with a woman barrister (played by

Amateur Billiards

Championship

Sydney, June 5.

Chandra Hirjee as well as Wilson Jones will represent India in the world amateur billiards championships here in September.

Other entries announced were Frank Edwards, Britain, and T. G. Rees, South Africa. Leslie Griffith, Britain's world champion, will not defend his title. — Reuter.

Coldo

Even the slightest cold is to be feared. Do not let it spread! Defeat it from the start by taking 1 or 2 **CAPSPIN**.

CAPSPIN BAYER

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Don Kenyon First To Complete 1,000 Runs

London, June 5.

Don Kenyon, Worcestershire and England opening batsman, became the first cricketer this season to complete 1,000 runs when he scored 187 runs against Essex at Brentwood today.

Kenyon reached the 1,000 when at 102. It has taken him only 29 days. The record time from the start of a season in which the feat has been accomplished is 22 days, held jointly by W. G. Grace and W. R. Hammond. Kenyon was also the first last summer.

His innings to-day was most workmanlike. After being missed when four, he took few risks but when the opportunity came, he drove hard. His first 100 took three hours and five minutes and included 17 boundaries.

Laddie Outshoorn helped Kenyon put on 112 as 106 minutes and then George Drws celebrated his 33rd birthday with a risk 104.

BATSMEN'S WEATHER Fine sunny weather in most places gave the batsmen plenty of opportunities.

Worcestershire and Surrey both topped the 400 mark, while Yorkshire and Northamptonshire were well into their fourth 400s.

Peter May, stylish young Surrey batsman, batted brilliantly for a double century against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge. He soon established for a double century against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge. He soon established a mastery over the attack and thrilled a large crowd with the power of his cover and straight driving.

His first 100 was scored in two and a half hours and 72 of his runs coming from boundaries. His double century took him 4½ hours and was obtained with this 30th boundary. At the close he had hit two sixes and 32 fours in his 211 not out.

A holiday crowd at Headingly for the annual Whitam "Battle of the Roses" between Yorkshire and Lancashire also had a feast of runs—an unusual feature of this game, which is noted for slow scoring. But Len Hutton set Yorkshire a fine example with some hard hitting and a third wicket partnership between the two left-handers, Wilson and Watson produced 129 runs in under two hours.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

At Oxford: Free Foresters 173 for 10 (Howard B.) v Oxford University; no further play after the tea interval because of rain.

At Derby: Derbyshire 172 (Barnister 8 for 90) Warwickshire 111 for 3 (Horton 51, Wolton not out 52).

At Southampton: Kent 137, Hampshire 184 for 7 (Gray not out 70, Easton not out 71). v. Leicestershire.

At Lords: Essex 263 for 8 (Parks not out 53) v Middlesex; rain restricted play.

At Leicester: Nottinghamshire 80 for 7 (Livingston 107, Davis 70) v Leicestershire.

At Leeds: Yorkshire 348 for 7 (Wilson 59, Westley 78, Cleeve not out 53) v Lancashire.

At Brentwood: Worcestershire 423 for 3 (Kenyon 187, Outshoorn 51, Drws 104) v Essex.

At Bristol: Gloucestershire 190 (Gravely 57, Lawrence right-arm

Santee Beats Whitfield Over 880

Stockton, June 6.

Wes Santee, the world's second fastest mile, won the 880 Yards event at the Stockton Relaya last night, beating Mal Whitfield, holder of the world record, on a rain-softened track.

Santee's time was 1 min. 50 secs. Whitfield's record time is 1 min. 48.8 secs.

On Friday next Santee will run in a mile event at the Los Angeles Coliseum meeting against Jose Barthel of Luxembourg.

He said last night he still thought he could better Roger Bannister's world record of 3 mins 59.4 secs.

Mr. Larry Houston, Secretary of the Southern California Amateur Athletic Union, said he was preparing official forms seeking international recognition for Santee's 1,600 metres time of 3 mins 42.8 secs on Friday night.

"The official world record is 3 mins 43 secs," Reuter.

TO CONCENTRATE

Stockton, California, June 6. Mal Whitfield, beaten by Wes Santee in the 880-yard run in the Pacific Association AAU track and field meet here last night, said today that in the future he would concentrate only on his event—the Half Mile.

Whitfield, noting the glamour connected with running the Mile, has worked in that direction this year—and blamed that for his defeat by Santee.

He said that his ambition now is to run only in the Half Mile and to continue to do that.

If Whitfield accomplishes that ambition, he will become the first man in history ever to win the metre Half Mile in three Olympics. He won in 1948 and again in 1952.—United Press.

CRAIGENGOWER BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

Y. S. Lim and Mary Wong defeated Robert Tay and Helen Kwong in the final of the Craigengower C.C. Open Senior Mixed Doubles yesterday.

The score was 12-15, 15-3, 15-7.

In the semi-finals played earlier in the evening, Lim and Mary Wong eliminated Bill Funk and Mrs. Jenny Yung 15-4, 15-4, while Tay and Helen Kwong beat Jimmy Ku and Stella Correa 15-7, 9-10, and 15-7.

Hector Hogan Pulls Muscle

Stockton, June 6.

The Australian sprint star, Hector Hogan, slammed the door on his American campaign last night when he dropped out of the 100-yard trial heat of the Pacific Association AAU track and field meet with a pulled leg muscle.

John George of the Santa Clara Youth Centre won the event in 9.9 secs.

The lanky Australian sprinter, who has posted a 9.3 sec centenary dash "Down Under," told reporters after the race he would withdraw from the Meet of Champions scheduled next week in Los Angeles.

Hogan was forced to withdraw from the Compton relay on Friday night because of a leg injury he said he suffered in training. He said he had not re-injured the leg when he left the blocks last night, but he "felt the muscle tightening."

The Australian flag was leading the pack at the start of the sprint trial, but suddenly stopped running a third of the way to the tape, and walked from the track.

Hogan made his track debut in this country on May 22 at the Modesto relays. He finished second to Ted Richards of UCLA, 15-4, while Tay and Helen Kwong beat Jimmy Ku and Stella Correa 15-7, 9-10, and 15-7.

Hogan was expected to compete in the British Empire Games at Vancouver the first week of August.—United Press.



Italian film starlet, Sylvia Pampaloni, in Spain to make a film is seen in a happy mood when settling down to watch her first bullfight in a Madrid arena—Express Photo.

Iran Plans To Smash Centuries-Old Smuggling Rackets

Teheran, June 6.

Iran has established a 70-kilometre (about 44 miles) security zone round her borders and is building up a frontier guard of several thousand highly trained men to smother the increasing smuggling traffic there.

Hand-picked men from the gendarmerie, the customs guards and the former frontier police will make up the new guard which has been put under direct army command.

The army will issue them with rifles, machine guns, lorries, ski-ing equipment, mule trains and radio equipment.

Highly mobile and closely linked by wireless, the frontier guards will stand a better chance than any previous force of beating the smugglers who each year cost the Iranian Government millions of rials.

Customs officials in Teheran say that 10 per cent of national total duties are lost through smuggling, but that some of the losses are being recovered.

Smuggling has flourished for centuries between nomadic tribesmen and their neighbours in the mountainous areas of Iran and Turkey, and has become almost second nature. Only in the last 30 years has any effective campaign been developed by the Iranian Government in Teheran.

Customs officials in Teheran say that 10 per cent of national total duties are lost through smuggling, but that some of the losses are being recovered.

With it has sprung into existence a new type of smuggler.

SWIFT LAUNCHES

Tribal smugglers use mules or their own sturdy backs on which to carry contraband. But the smuggler operating on the Persian Gulf coast is often rich, educated and influential with, possibly, bank accounts in Hamburg, London, Paris and New York as well as Teheran and Baghdad.

He uses fleets of swift-sailing launches, latest model cars and sometimes small aircraft which land unseen in the arid desert flats.

His transactions may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. For huge profits can be made trading illegally with Kuwait and other rich oil states in the Persian Gulf.

When Iran shut down her oilfields in 1951 following a dispute with Britain over revenues, the pocket-sized desert sheikdom of Kuwait, long a ward to all the British, United States and United States companies operating oil concessions in Kuwait poured in money and new equipment, opening up new wells and expanding tanker fleets to make good losses caused by the closing of the Abadan refinery.

Idle oil workers from the Iranian oilfields smuggled themselves into the boom state of Kuwait in swift-sailing, Persian craft which carry 30 passengers and a crew of four. They roamed the narrow, hot, dusty streets of Kuwait with money to burn and hardly anything to buy.

Kuwait's oil income rose from \$30,000,000 in 1951 to \$139,000,000 in 1952 and has since topped \$160,000,000 every year. Economic experts call Kuwait—only 4,000 miles square—the Cadillac country because, if its national wealth were evenly

divided among its 150,000 population, every oil worker and each nomadic Arab could afford a Cadillac car.

This was the lure for the bazaar merchants of Abadan and Teheran, faced with disastrous trading losses due to the British evacuation of Iran.

One of the first big smuggling enterprises which sprang up in 1951 was the ice trade. Ice from the refrigeration plants at Abadan and elsewhere was packed in coarse matting and loaded into launches which sped at night across the 80 miles of Persian Gulf waters to Kuwait where oil workers bought it up like children buying ice cream at a summer picnic.

BEST OPIUM

Soon, other vessels followed, bringing meat, livestock, fruit, vegetables and, occasionally, opium for Iranian opium is said to be the best in the world.

Stocks were sold out soon after the Persian craft braced off the sandy shores of Kuwait.

Iranian Government officials attribute the high cost of living in the big cities partly to the wide-spread smuggling trade in food which now goes on in the Gulf.

Shiraz is an Iranian town perched high up in the Zagros mountain range to the south of the country. Because of its position, fed with mountain rains and bathed in hot sun for most of the year, the town has become famous for its melons and other fruits and vegetables.

But in April this year the townfolk of Shiraz sent a deputation to the Mayor complaining that they were unable to buy any of the luscious foodstuffs which grow outside the town.

Officials found that the surrounding fields had been swept clean of fruit, which had been taken to the coast and shipped in launches to Kuwait, where it fetched 500 per cent profits.

The golden smuggling trail to Kuwait carries a two-way trade. Into the free port of Kuwait, ships from Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan discharge fountain pens, playing cards, nylon shirts, French perfumes, English cloth, sewing machines, silk ties, toys and sweets. These goods, tax free, are then brought back by Iran's smuggling bands to the south coast of Iran and sold in the towns, chiefly Teheran, at sky-high prices.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES

Iran's Government has placed a high duty on luxury items such as perfume which gives the smuggler a handsome profit margin. Women in Teheran often pay thousands of rials for French perfume which they are told has been smuggled in, but which frequently has been imported in legal fashion with tax paid.

Packs of playing cards are banned on religious grounds, since Moslems are forbidden to gamble. But these can be bought in any Teheran shopping street at four times the usual price.

American cigarettes cost six rials a packet in Kuwait but are sold in Teheran's black market, operated by local traders, with our eye on the police and the other on the customer's pocket, for 25 rials.

In Abadan, an official told me: "One man made a single trip to Teheran from here with thousands of packets of cigarettes and made enough money to buy a Cadillac. He stuffed the upholstery of his new car with cigarettes for a second run. At that time we caught him."

"He lost the lot, had to pay three times their value and was given a prison sentence as well." Smugglers who work between Kuwait, Iraq and Iran use rupees, dinars and rials as currency. But their ultimate aim is dollars. One merchant, searched at Abadan airport while on his way to Basra, Iraq, was found with a cheque on a New York bank for 100,000 dollars (about £24,000). He had sold his smuggling gains—rupees, dinars and rials—on the black market for a dollar cheque with which he hoped to import goods from the United States and trade his stake within a few months.

SOVIET BORDER SAFEST

To stamp out the Persian Gulf smuggling run, the Government has asked the United States Government to provide five naval motor launches out of military aid. These are due to be delivered shortly. The Government has also placed an order for nine coastal launches with an Italian shipbuilding firm.

These vessels, linked by radio with the Frontier Guard ashore, will patrol the coastal reaches of the Persian Gulf seeking out the sandy inlets where the smugglers build their craft and where they unload their contraband or take on fresh cargoes.

Elsewhere the fight against tribal smuggling bands, who are sometimes armed, will be intensified.

Following the Baghdad floods in March and the consequent food shortages in Iraqi towns, large herds of Iranian sheep have been driven illegally across the border. One band using lorries to transport their sheep, encountered a gendarmerie patrol at night but shot their way out, killing one of the gendarmes.

Tribesmen also trade in weapons, mostly first World War Russian and German rifles but occasionally modern Belgian pistols.

Prevention in the bleak desert border areas is difficult and in the past Customs officials have relied upon local agents to inform on smugglers. Experience has shown, however, that smugglers learn who the agents were and offered them twice the Government reward, to keep silent.

A Rumour Earned Britain \$90m. Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 6.

Rumours which became current at the end of April that the British Authorities would allow the pound to rise in value above its present upper limit of \$2.82 brought in no less than \$90 million in gold in the first few days of last month—and incidentally improved the prospects for convertibility.

This gold inflow was the biggest factor in the rise of \$165 million in the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves in May. American defence aid was on the low side—only \$6 million compared with the monthly average of \$17 million in the first four months of the year—but receipts of gold from the EPU in part settlement of the previous month's surplus with Western Europe amounted to \$39 million compared with only \$7 million in April and an average of \$2 million in the first quarter.

If receipts of dollars directly attributable to the exchange rate rumour are excluded, the "residual balance"—that part of the surplus which consists for the most part of dollars earned from our trade with North America—was \$30 million. This compares with \$88 million in March—before "special factors" began to boost the inflow of gold into London.

Now that the exchange rate rumour has been officially denied and the lowering of the Bank Rate has brought London interest rates into closer alignment with those obtainable in other financial centres, some slowing down in the rate of growth of gold reserves must be expected.

Summer is normally a flat season for the sale of sterling area commodities and this is a period too when the United Kingdom buys more fruit and vegetables from the Continent and tourists spend their foreign exchange allowances. Moreover, there is a possibility we shall, before long, be paying out gold to EPU creditors as a result of the debt funding negotiations in Paris.

But this is not to say reserves will not continue to grow—or does it in any way diminish the achievement of the last few months.

One of the most heartening aspects of the May performance is that gold which flooded in the first few days of the month (because foreigners believed sterling would appreciate in value) and continued to arrive, though at a slower rate, until the reduction in the Bank Rate, was not "hot money" in the usual sense. It arrived as a result of speculation but it was not withdrawn immediately and the cause of that speculation was removed.

"ANTICIPATORY"

This implies the gold inflow was less speculative than "anticipatory". Foreign businessmen hastened to cover their future sterling needs while British businessmen handed in their foreign exchange receipts without delay.

To the extent that dollars have been flowing in, in anticipation of future needs, the reserves have already benefited by the receipts that would otherwise have been spread over the next few months. And there may be some actual outflow of funds as money invested on short-term in London is withdrawn.

Further spectacular gains in reserves are therefore, not to be expected.

The significant point however is that reserves have risen over the last few months—and will probably continue to rise—despite the recession in America. No "special factor" can minimise the importance of this.

Between July 1953 and April 1954 the United States industrial production fell ten per cent. In the same period, the sterling area gold and dollar reserves rose 19 per cent. This was a remarkable shattering of expectations. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler remarked when he drew attention to this last week: "If anyone in the middle of last year had forecast this combination of percentages he would have been written off as an optimist or an ignoramus—possibly both. Yet there it is."

CONVERTIBILITY

The question that has inevitably arisen is: where do we stand now in relation to convertibility? Obviously prospects, have improved. We are nearer than could have been expected a few months ago to the announced goal of "adequate reserves". One of three prior conditions of convertibility. At their present

Hard Life For Swans In Tokyo

Tokyo, June 6.
Tokyo "Swan" vandals and anti-aircraft has blighted the hopes of the Imperial Household of creating a Japanese swan lake in the palace moat. Ten swans were imported from West Germany for the purpose.
One died of gastritis, catarrh and has been stuffed and placed in the Ueno Zoo.
A second was injured by hoodlums throwing stones.
And the rest have become a dirty grey as a result of the soot and dust which blankets central Tokyo.—China Mail Special.

US Textile Recession Almost Over

New York, June 6.

The year-old recession in the American textile industry has about run its course and "will soon give way to more constructive and healthy markets," an industry spokesman said on Friday.

The President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Mr. W. Ray Bell, made this prediction in the organization's 23rd annual market survey.

Mr. Bell reported growing evidence that price cutting has been abandoned in favour of production curtailment, a characteristic of the final phases of textile recessions.

Prospects were especially bright, he continued, "for an early end of the extreme caution which has dominated buying for almost a year."
Depletion of warehouse and counter reserves had reached a point where replacement costs were greater, and distributors were suffering the loss of sales because of inadequate assortments and sizes.

Production adjustments caused a 14 per cent drop in raw cotton consumption in the first four months of 1954, a trend which Mr. Bell said, "will in all likelihood continue into the Summer months and vacation period."

"The natural outcome is that mill surpluses will no longer be available for ready shipment and the chances of improvement in textile values will be greatly enhanced," he added.

Some market areas already have shown the effect of changing supply conditions, with unprofitable business being turned down and fractional price gains reported, he said.—United Press.

British Radio Exports Higher

London, June 6.
British Radio exports for April were valued at £2,550,000 including capital goods worth £1,100,000 and components £600,000.

Exports for the first four months stood at an annual rate of £28,500,000 compared with £25,750,000 last year.—China Mail Special.

LONDON METAL MARKET

London, June 6.
The tin market was steady at lower levels. Spot fell 3 points to £722 and three months 3 3/4 to £721 3/4. Turnover was 120 tons of which 10 tons were for cash.

Closing prices were:
Spot buyers 721 1/2
Sellers 721 1/2
3-month buyers 721 3/4
Sellers 721 3/4
—United Press.

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, June 6.
Prices of metal futures closed today in US cents per lb. as follows:

Lead June 14.00
July 14.04
Tin June 72.00
July 72.00
Zinc June 10.94
July 10.94
Copper June 11.00
July 11.00
—United Press.

Bradford Wool Market

Bradford, June 6.
The wool tops market closed for the holidays on a very firm note due to the strength of raw wool costs rather than to volume of wool tops buying.
Chief demand in a quiet firm market was for the better grades of crossbred wool tops. The market closed with prices as follows:
70's 110s
80's 110s
90's 110s
—United Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

How The Refunding Operation Affected "Gilt"

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 6.

A large Government refunding operation has for long been expected in the stock markets and the lowering of the Bank Rate in the middle of May turned expectation into certainty. But no one anticipated the form this operation has taken.

The Government has passed over the £824 million of National War bonds 1954-56 and the £101 million of 2 1/2 per cent funding bonds 1952-57 and decided to deal first with the National Defence Loan 1954-58.

The operation falls into two parts. First, holders of the National Defence Loan bonds are offered conversion at par on July 15 next into two per cent conversion stock 1958-59 together with cash payment of 13/- for every £100 nominal. Secondly there was a cash issue on Thursday of £300 million of two per cent conversion stock at a price of £99 1/2.

This issue was oversubscribed. Larger banks and many discount houses are believed to have applied for about a third of the amount on offer. The rest was taken up by Government Departments.

The market has drawn two inferences from the tactics of this operation. In the first place it can no longer be taken for granted that the Government will always delay repayment or conversion of a particular stock until its last redemption date. Secondly it appears to be the Treasury's opinion that the long-term trend of interest rates is downward.

The gilt-edged market has been busy all the week adjusting itself to the new pattern of yields which emerged from the refunding operation. Medium and long-dated stocks rose in price, short-dated issues were lower. Three and a half per cent conversion stock 1958-59 was in particularly heavy demand and its price rose 8/6 to £101 in the week to Thursday's close. But the week's biggest rise was in the Funding four per cent 1950-59 which advanced 17 1/2 to £101-18-0.

On Friday the new two per cent conversion loan opened and closed at 1/3 premium on the issue price and the gilt-edged market closed for the Whitman holiday on a very firm note.

There have been fresh rises among industrial shares but buying has been confined mainly to "special situations." The news that an American airline has bought three Vickers Viscount aircraft and taken an option on a further 37 boosted shares of Vickers which makes the aircraft and Rolls Royce which makes the engines for the plane. The former were up 1/2 to 64/6 and the latter 3 1/2 to 62/8.

TOBACCO UP

Gains were also made in Tobacco shares on the news of a five per cent increase in the output of cigarette manufacturers and also in motor, newspapers, paper and stores shares.

In the foreign market, Japanese bonds have again been in demand in anticipation of a fall in sterling. The sterling issues, however, were unchanged at 55/- in the last three days of the week.

Apex made a bright spot in the oil market advancing 6/3 to 55/- in the last three days of the week.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month Volume Open Interest
July 20,100 221,000
Oct. 2,200 343,000
Dec. 12,000 250,000
Mar. 8,100 102,000
May 3,100 92,100
Total 45,600 1,002,000
—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 6.
Cotton futures, in pence per lb. and based on American middle cotton 15/16 inch, closed as follows:—
Oct./Nov. 51.00
Dec./Jan. 51.75
Mar./Apr. 51.25
May/June 51.11
Market The market tone was steady. It is expected on Tuesday—
—United Press.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, June 6.
Cotton futures, in pence per lb. and based on American middle cotton 15/16 inch, closed as follows:—
Oct./Nov. 51.00
Dec./Jan. 51.75
Mar./Apr. 51.25
May/June 51.11
Market The market tone was steady. It is expected on Tuesday—
—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, June 6.
Prices per bushel in cents:
Closing Prices June 4

Wheat, No. 2, red 107 1/4
Spot July 107 1/4
Dec. 107 1/4
Mar. 107 1/4
Wheat, No. 2, yellow 107 1/4
Spot July 107 1/4
Dec. 107 1/4
Mar. 107 1/4
Soybeans, No. 2, yellow 27 1/4
Spot July 27 1/4
Dec. 27 1/4
Mar. 27 1/4
—United Press.

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